CTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare-Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,434—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th Oct.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	[illegible]	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
* HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamer will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 10th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at special REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertised and read by thousands of Passengers on one station [illegible] form for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 14th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO. POLO.

TREACHER & COMPANY have devoted a considerable amount of attention to this department, and are now in a position to meet any requirements. Heads and Canes arranged and fixed up as per instruction.

CANES. BALLS. CANES.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

ARTICLES of the best manufacture only are kept.

Balls No, 26, 27, 27½ and 28, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.

Cleeks.
Irons, Lofting or Pitching.
Niblicks, Iron and Brass.
} each Rs. 5-8.

Play Club or Driver.
Putters, Long.
Spoons, Short.
,, Middle.
,, Brassey.
} each Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
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INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,,	100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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Superior and Complete sets consisting of Well made Camera, whith double dark slide, perfectly Achromatic Lens, tripod stand and every requisite for taking, developing, and fixing a picture. Printing frame, etc.

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Quarter plate—4¼ by 3¼. Rs. 50-0.
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Whole plate—8½ by 6½, Rs. 200-0.
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The Amateurs Practical Guide to Photography, per copy, Annas 8.

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Since its Establishment

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1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

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Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Pony and Watering Bridles	from	7	8	to	20	0
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths	from	4	8	to	13	0
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HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles	from	3	8	to	5	8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather	from	5	0	to	6	0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or plated	from	3	8	to	7	4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather	from	3	0	to	3	8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all Wool, best Cord, FitzWilliam or Melton	from	3	0	to	10	0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best Woven Felt	from	4	0	to	7	8

WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS, CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.,

DOG COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,

DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Is the

MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.

A carefully Revised and profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

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Instruments for

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ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

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73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	from Rs.	30	to	Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	,, ,,	63	to	,,	115
Silver Card Cases	,, ,,	42	to	,,	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	,, ,,	50	to	,,	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each ,,	27			
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	,,	36	to	,,	51
Silver Match Boxes	from ,,	9	to	,,	22
Silver Box with Comb	,,	16			
Silver Box with Finger Diary	,,	16			
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	,,	36			
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	each ,,	35			
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes	,, ,,	13			
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Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

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For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

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We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematic styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

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"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs.	30
"PALE DRY."	,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,,	50 0

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement, System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first-rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their

ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION

but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.

Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.

DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE

from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with

ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.

All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of

FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulations, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.

SOCIAL DANCE, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 12th October 1888.

Tickets—Re. 1.

Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Captain Dettfson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NOTICE.

THE Ratepayers and other Voters of the Girgaum Ward are respectfully informed that at the desire of the PUBLIC MEETING, held on SUNDAY last, the name of Mr. J. P. KAPADIA has been added to the list of the Selected Candidates.

C. TYABJEE, Chairman.
A. D. MODY, Hon. Secy.
G. W. S. Committee.

Bombay, September, 9th 1888.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

FOR SALE.—Jubbulpore Single Pole, Swiss Cottage, Cabul Pattern Swiss Cottage, Shamianas 16' and 14,' Servants' Pal, &c., &c., in very good order. Also Saddlery and Furniture, belonging to an Officer. To be seen in Bombay. Also for hire, Single Pole and Hill Tents, &c., &c. Apply

JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE & SONS,
Merchants, Thana.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1888, at 4 p.m., to consider certain alterations in the form of Contract for sales of East Indian Cotton, recently adapted by the Bremen Cotton Exchange; and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th October, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (THAKAR) DOSA MOOLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMDAS DOSSA and TRICUMDAS MOOLJI, the Surviving Executors named in the Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
K. F. MODY
The 5th day of October, 1888.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JATHIBAI, widow of MEGHJI DEWJI, has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawls, standing thereon, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of Parel Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 42 and 43, Street No. 1 and 1, in rear Parel Road ward F, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property formerly belonging to Tookaram Sewji, on the west by the property of Bhandari Jugonnath Vithooji, on the north by the Byculla to Parel Road, and on the south by the vacant ground of John Joseph Periera, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Sootar Moorarji Daya, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jathibai. All persons having any claims against the said property or any portion or portions thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchaser, at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and such claim, if any, will be considered as null and void.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, 9th October, 1888.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the company may require from time to time during twelve months commencing 1st November next, estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th September, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October next, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste and Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Guage Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months commencing, 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 478 of 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a Houses, No.—, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 144 and New No. 16,685, and new survey No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nursoo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the North by the fith Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER for the JUBBULPORE WATER WORKS. Salary including horse allowance, Rs. 75 per mensem, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after each year of approved service.

The Overseer will work under instructions received direct from the Executive Engineer.

He must have a good knowledge of English and experience of water works and accounts, and be able to survey and level, and prepare rough plans and estimates.

He will be on probation for the first three months.

AMBICA CHARN BANERJEE,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Jubbulpore, 24th September, 1888.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS to attend on a lady and child in a respectable Mussulman family. She should be strong, of sober habits, and of mature age, as her duties will be in some respects difficult. She should apply stating terms, &c., and forwarding testimonials to the

C. P. WINCHESTER,
AGENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
at Surat.

Surat, 6th October, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,

Albert Building, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

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Seed Stores,
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NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

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	Rs.	a.	
Superfine Granite Note—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto Cream Laid—Large Post	2	0	„
Bank Post—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
Foreign Correspondence, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	„
Foreign Correspondence, Bank Post—Azure		4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
Granite—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
Granite Court Shape—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
Cream Laid Envelopes—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
Commercial Bank.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
Commercial Bank.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
Commercial Bank.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
Special Secretive.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
Railway Buff—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
American Deep Buff—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
American Special Buff—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	„

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER REQUIRES BUYERS for Indian drugs and Natural Products. Payment by Letter of Credit. First-class references required.—Address—

"AUSTRAL," care of GORDON & GOTCH, Ld.,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, formerly our Collecting Clerk, is no longer in our employ, and is NOT AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT any Monies on our account, OR TO TRANSACT any kind of business in our name.

D. R. KEKAWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents for
Dr. R. J. HOUGHTON, Boiler and Tube Compound and Eagle Non Conducting Cement, &c.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To elect a member of Committee, in place of Mr. D. Gostling who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2nd. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Finest "Cavites."

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS.

The Indian Havannah *par excellence.*

Rs. 3 per Box of 100.

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MOULMEIN CHEROOTS.

"MOUNG LOOS."

Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100.

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MY LATEST WEED.

THE "KAISER."

Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

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NEUBERG'S

"Golden Block" Mixture.

Smoked everywhere throughout India.

Rs. 3-4 per 1lb. tin, Re. 1-12 per ½lb. tin.

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Of all kinds in great variety from the First Makers of London, Paris, and Vienna.

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THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 per cent. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual at least Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of Tea, Rice, and Gunnies disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

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INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
New Zealand Chambers,
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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER 1888

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
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Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. [illegible]	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Fassbender, Hock, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
Deidesheimer	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Niersteiner	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Liebfrauenmilch	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Steinwein	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Hochheimer Berg	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Rudesheimer	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Marcobrunner	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Johannisberger	„ [illegible]	„ —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. [illegible]	—
Fine „ „	„ [illegible]	—
Superior „	„ [illegible]	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ [illegible]	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ [illegible]	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & O. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
St. Julian Medoc	„ [illegible]	—
Medoc	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau Canons	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau Leoville	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ [illegible]	—
Chateau La Rose	„ [illegible]	—

From Munier & Fils.

Haut Canon	„ [illegible]	—
Margaux Medoc	„ [illegible]	—

From A. Dufilla, Macau Medoc.

Cru de Barregro	„ [illegible]	—

From Franz Scarvasi.

Carlowitz	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. [illegible]
„ Red Bar	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Chateau Larose	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Chateau Mouton	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Haut Sauterne	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. [illegible]	—
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ [illegible]	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ [illegible]	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ [illegible]	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ [illegible]	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ [illegible]	—
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ [illegible]	—

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *	Rs. [illegible]	
„ „ „ **	„ [illegible]	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ [illegible]	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ [illegible]	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	—
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	[illegible]
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Kiffe's Export Beer	„ [illegible]	—

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	[illegible]	—

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. [illegible]	—
Italian do. Finest	„ [illegible]	—
Finest Kummel	„ [illegible]	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ [illegible]	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.2½ to 3½	[illegible]	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	[illegible]	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest .... per 1 lb. tin [illegible]

From Bohm, Hambewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
Celery	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas for Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinage in Water	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mushrooms	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Cabbage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small Sausages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smoked Sausages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liver Sausages	[illegible]	[illegible]

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Peas	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Cabbage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liver Sausages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick Sausages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serquellen Leberwurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mettwurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cervelatwurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Champignons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow Turnips	[illegible]	[illegible]

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5¼.

THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Anglo Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Virginia (s), from Middlesborough; Ellora (s), Rangoon; and Hereward (tug boat), Hull.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kangra (s), for Karachi and London; and Poseidon (s), Trieste, &c.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Virginia entered the dock yesterday.

Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage.—We learn that Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the above Orphanage.

Lost Pearls.—Moonilall Ootumsey, a broker, living at Bydownee, reported to the police having dropped a purse containing one hundred pearls, valued at Rs. 232, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street, on Monday last.

A Missing Girl.—Babajee Kooshna, living in Moghbat Lane, reported to the police that his wife, named Luximi, aged 13 years, left his house on the 5th instant, and has not been heard of since. She had on ornaments to the value of Rs. 18.

Extortion by a Police Sepoy.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted Jeewa Gunnoo, the sepoy who was charged before him by Inspector McCubbin with extortion and being drunk and disorderly. The facts of the case have already appeared. His worship sentenced him to fifteen days' hard labour.

Thefts.—Gunesh Trimbuck, and old man about 85 years of age, while asleep in the verandah of his house in Girgaum, on Monday afternoon, was robbed of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 120, from his neck.—Francis Dessman, chief steward of the s. s. Elektra, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police the theft of four-and-a half gold sovereigns, five French coins, a currency note for Rs. 5, and a gold ring, to the value of Rs. 136, from a box in his cabin, which was found broken open on Monday last.

A Pick-pocket.—Gujanund Succaram, a Hindoo lad, aged 14 years, a native of Bassein, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 37-8, from the pocket of Wassudew Gunnesh, while in a Hindoo boarding-house at Kandawady on the 24th ultimo. The accused, after committing the theft, made off for Bassein, where he was arrested under a Magistrate's warrant. The purse was found in his possession minus its contents. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a summons against a European, named James Fenton, an employé of the British India Company, for breaking his agreement with the company.

Mr. Owen said that the application was one for which he had no precedent to offer, but Fenton had been brought out to India by the company, and had left Bombay without anyone's permission. He had signed an agreement in the United Kingdom to come out to India to serve the company for three years. He was brought out at the company's expense, and arrived in Bombay on the 21st September. He was then posted to a ship in the harbour, and shortly after this he appeared to have told the company's agent that he did not understand the agreement he had signed when he made it. The matter, however, was settled in some way, and Fenton returned to his duties. He continued to do his duties till the night of the 2 th, when he left the ship without giving any one notice of his intention to do so. For the few days he was on board he had not signed the ship's articles, and Mr. Owen explained that that was the reason the company could not proceed against him under the Shipping Act as a deserter, and were forced to apply for a process under section 492 of the Indian Penal Code.

His Worship asked if Fenton was in Bombay.

Mr. Owen replied that since he had left the ship the company had lost all trace of him.

His Worship remarked that he would adopt his usual course before granting a summons, and hold a preliminary enquiry.

Mr. Owen said that the company did not wish to proceed against Fenton in any vindictive spirit, but they merely wished to take action in the matter as they were constantly engaging men on similar agreements, and if it was found that the agreements could be so easily broken others would probably follow suit. He, however, asked, before any enquiry was held, to have an opportunity to consult his clients on the matter.

His Worship quite understood the reasons which prompted the action of the company, and remarked that if Mr. Owen renewed his application he would require a written information to be laid, and would then order a preliminary enquiry.

A THIEVING FAMILY.

A very curious case, in which a whole family of thieves has been discovered, came before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday. It appeared that during the last month a series of thefts had been committed in the Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, and every endeavour of the police to catch the thieves proved fruitless. The majority of the thefts were in a particular neighbourhood, but this was useless in guiding the police on the right track. Eventually, however, on the night of the 2nd inst., the residents of a house in the immediate vicinity of a grocer's shop, in Maroti Lane, in Bazaar Gate Street, discovered a little boy and girl, about seven and eight years of age, of the Waghiri (Khatiawari) caste, in the shop. A policeman was at once called, and they were given in charge. It was then found that they were provided with a regular burglar's outfit,—chisel, gimlet, matches, &c.,—and had broken open the lock. There was no one about, and this enabled them to commence operations. When they got in they lighted matches to enable them to see their way about the shop, which attracted the neighbours. They were then taken on to Inspector Lyall, and from the inquiries he instituted two others of the same caste, a man, the brother of the children, and his wife, were taken into custody, and a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, and cooking utensils were found in their possession. The articles were discovered to belong to no less than thirteen different persons, showing the extent of the area over which the little thieves had plied their lucrative game. The children and their brother and his wife were charged by Superintendent McDermott with theft and abetment of theft. When charged the boy and girl admitted their share in the theft, but the man, named Lala, denied having received the property from them, and averred he had bought them from the lad.

In dealing with the prisoner his Worship remarked that in all his experience he had never come across such an unusual case as this one. It appeared to him that the prisoners had recently come down from up-country, and set up a joint-stock thieving company, and had made it their business to steal everything they could lay their hands on. There was no doubt that the children had been taught and instigated by their elders, but how far the woman was implicated in the matter appeared very doubtful, and he therefore gave her the benefit of the doubt and discharged her. With regard to Lala, he appeared to be a downright budmash and no raw hand at the trade, and in the eyes of the law, most responsible. Without doubt it was he who instigated the children and directed their operations. His Worship therefore decided to impose on him the heaviest penalty the law provided, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The boy, his Worship thought, should be sent to the Reformatory for a long period, and hoped he would there forget how to break locks and steal. As regards the girl his Worship felt some difficulty in sending her to the Reformatory, as no provision was made there for thieves of her sex and class. He remanded her to jail, while he considered what to do with her.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—Oct. 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY N TE.

KHOOMA KOOPA *vs.* ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 with interest at 2 per cent. per mensem from 26th March, 1888, till payment. By a promissory note executed in Bombay on that date, the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 by monthly instalments of Rs. 200, and in default of one instalment, the whole amount was agreed to be paid at once. Defendant had not paid any instalment in respect of the bond, and the whole amount had become due. Nothing had yet been paid on account. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The summons was issued from the Prothonotary's office on the 19th September; but owing to want of diligence on the part of the Poona Court, it was not served upon the defendant until the 27th. Under the circumstances, a clear fortnight not having expired from the date of service, Mr. Russell applied for a short adjournment, which was granted. The Prothonotary was directed to send a notice of the adjournment to the defendant at Poona.

OFFICIAL COLD WEATHER TOUR.

The exodus from Simla to the plains will begin next week, the Lieutenant-Governor being the first to leave, on Monday, the 15th instant, visiting Patiala for a day on his way to Lahore. The Commander-in-Chief starts on his cold-weather tour on the 17th, visiting Rawal Pindi, Murree and Abbottabad before proceeding to Karachi and Quetta. Sir Charles Elliott, Public Works Minister, starts on his tour on the 26th, visiting Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, and passing over the strategical railways on the frontier. He will be at Quetta from the 8th to the 12th of November; Karachi from the 14th to the 17th; and Lucknow 23rd, 24th, eventually reaching Calcutta on November 26th. Mr. Scoble will leave on November 2nd, and go straight to Rangoon, accompanied by Mr. Harvey James, Secretary in the Legislative Department. The Legal Member not only wishes to look into the question of the reorganisation of the Lower Burma Courts, with reference to the Bill on the subject now before Council, but also to see something of the administration of civil and criminal justice in Upper Burma under the Regulations of 1886. Mr. Scoble will reach Calcutta on December 5th. Sir Charles Aitchison will start from Simla on November 5th, going to Patiala to say good-bye to the Maharajah and the Raja of Jhind; then to Sialkot and Lahore, staying at the latter place from November 12th to 15th, and finally sailing from Karachi for England on the 17th. General Chesney will leave on the 7th of November, making a tour to Quetta and the Peshin frontier, Karachi, Bombay, and probably Hyderabad. The Finance Minister's plans are not yet settled, but as the last Council meeting will be on November 12th, he will probably remain until that day, and then travel down to Calcutta to make over charge to Mr. Barbour who arrives in India late in November. The Viceroy will say farewell to Simla on November 13th, and travel direct to Lahore. He will reach Calcutta in the afternoon of Thursday, November 29th, and leave for Bombay on the morning of December 10th, sailing for England in the mail steamer of December 14.

As regards the Secretariat, Mr. Durand accompanies the Viceroy, unless the Kabul Mission takes place; Mr. MacDonnell and Mr. Sinkinson proceed direct to Calcutta after the Viceroy has started on tour; Sir Edward Buck takes two months' leave for a trip in the hills; while Colonel Pemberton leaves Simla on November 9th and reaches Calcutta on the 12th. The Adjutant-General accompanies the Commander-in-Chief on his tour, and the Quartermaster-General will join his Excellency at Quetta on November 8th. General Nairne, Inspector-General of Artillery, will make a tour in the Punjab and meet Sir Frederick Roberts at Karachi, accompanying him on tour till November 14th. Colonel Sanford, Inspector-General of Military works, will accompany General Chesney to Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay, and then join the Commander-in-Chief for his tour in the Peshawar District and Rawal Pindi Division. Colonel Lowis, Director-General of Ordnance, starts on tour at the end of October, visiting Karachi and Quetta, and then making for Calcutta, whence he will sail for Burma on November 24th. General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will make a widely extended tour before proceeding to the Delhi Cavalry Camp, his dates being Allahabad October 15th—17th; Bellary 19th—22nd; Secunderabad October 31st to November 9th; Deesa November 13th—16th; Muttra 17th—19th; and Delhi 20th. Colonel Deane, Director of Army Remount Operations, will start on tour at the end of the current month, visiting Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and looking in at the principal horse-fairs. Colonel Badcock, Commissary-General, has already paid a visit to Quetta, and will make a further tour later on.—*Pioneer.*

SPORT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The vicissitudes and hardships of sporting in the Madras Presidency, when the sportsman is fresh from Bengal and only knows English and Hindustani, may be surmised from the pathetic letter sent to the *Hindu* by a "Hindu Traveller," whose sympathies are obviously not enlisted on the side of sport:—

> The following few lines, showing the high-handedness of a European sportsman, may, perhaps, interest your readers. Captain ———, of Bengal, came to Kollegal about the early part of last month and wanted help from the Tahsildar for getting supplies, coolies, &c., in the forests and villages while he was in circuit for shooting. The Tahsildar deputed one of his peons to accompany the sahib, and issued a general takid to all village heads to attend to his wants. The first village he went to was Lokunhully, 15 miles from Kollegal, where he halted at the Travellers' Bungalow on the 14th and 15th. Five monegars, who live in this village, made the necessary supplies, as satisfactorily as circumstances permitted. The sahib ordered 4 carts to be ready at the bungalow, on the morning of the 15th, to take his things to another village called Bylore. This was done, but the bullocks attached to the carts were ill-looking. They were lean, perhaps weak, and the carts were not ready till 1 o'clock. The sahib wanted the monegars to explain the delay and directed them to bring better bullocks immediately. The monegars tried to give their explanations, and told him that it was difficult to procure better animals, but all to no purpose. The sahib and all his servants could speak and understand only English and Hindustani; and our village heads and villagers only Canarese and a little of Tamil and Telugu. So there arose a difficulty, and the sahib, who was enraged, (God knows why) got hold of one of the monegars and ordering him to be kept in the bungalow, tried to get hold of the others and kick them. They ran as fast as their legs could carry, and the sahib chased them through all the lanes and streets till they fortunately concealed themselves in the village. He, thereupon, returned to the bungalow and passed the following remarks in the Travellers' Book: "Though there are 4 or 5 monegars here and the Tahsildar had sent a Taluq Peon to assist us in getting bullocks and supplies, we did not get our bullocks till 8 a.m., and of those that came, one was hip lame, and another was dead lame, and the rest were wretched, half starved cattle, unfit for work. We have wandered through Mysore and part of Kollegal, and this is the only place where we have experienced any trouble or incivility. *I trust the Civil authorities will take notice of the monegars of this village.* (The italics are mine.)
>
> The next village he went to was Bylore. His victim here was a very respectable monegar, an old man of sixty. This monegar did the best he could as far as supplies were concerned, but this was not enough. The servants must have their "Bakshish." This the monegar did not give, and the crafty servants did not find it difficult to have their revenge. Good, pure, and unadulterated milk supplied by the monegar was shown to the sahib by his servants to be bad, sour, adulterated, and solidified. The process by which this is done is so simple that I need not tell it here. Suffice it to say that the sahib, taking the law into his own hands, pushed the old man down by his neck, and gave a severe blow on one of his ears, that even the ear-ring broke and fell down in the sand. This has not been found out as yet in spite of a diligent search. The monegar reported the matter to the tahsildar, and requested him to accept his resignation, but the latter only consoled him and said that, as it was a matter in which a sahib was concerned, he had better take no notice of it.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE ATTACK ON THE SIKKIM PASSES.

A Correspondent with the Sikkim Expeditionary force sends the following account of the attack on the Sikkim Passes to the *Pioneer*:—

At day break on the 24th of last month we were surprised to find the Tukola Ridge, which overlooks camp, in occupation by the Tibetans, who had during the night erected a continuous line of walls extending from a hill to the left of the Tukola Pass to Mount Paul, a distance of over 2,000 yards. From subsequent information we have learnt this line was held by not less than 6,000 Tibetans, who had come in equal numbers from the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes. The morning happened to be misty, so that only occasional glimpses could be obtained of the enemy's position. Loud shouting was heard from an isolated hill they had occupied somewhat in advance of the general line of their position, and which flanked the front of their line to the right and left. *Sungars* had been made here which seemed to protect a large number of men. A few shot from our guns in the fort were fired at the hill, but the mist becoming thick the effect could not be observed, and firing ceased for the time. Preparations were then made for an immediate attack on the enemy's position, and a general advance was ordered for 8-30 a.m.

The dispositions for the dislodgement of the enemy were as follows:—A party of 3 companies of the Pioneers and 1 company of the Derbyshire with two guns, under Major Halkett, were told off to attack the enemy's left by advancing up the Upper Gnatong stream, and occupying the high ground at the head of the valley opposite the Pass on the Tukola Ridge leading to the Pemberingo. When within 1,200 yards of the position Major Halkett's guns opened fire, compelling the enemy to evacuate his advanced position, and fall back on his main line of defence. Another column, consisting of 3 companies Pioneers, under Colonel Bromhead, advanced up the Tukola road to engage the enemy's attention, while the main column, under General Graham, which consisted of 4 guns G-N. R. A., 4 companies of the 2-1st Gurkhas, with 4 companies of the Derbyshire in reserve, advanced along the hill ground to the left of the Tukola road, with a view of turning the enemy's right by taking the high conical hill overlooking the Tukola Pass, from which the Tibetan position could be taken in reverse. This hill had evidently been considered by them as the key to our position from the labour expended in its defence, several *sungars* being thrown up on the hill itself, and the lower hills in its immediate front being also fortified. At 10 a.m. the guns of General Graham's column having approached within 900 yards of this point opened fire on the enemy's *sungars*, from which came a heavy fire of muskets with an occasional shot from a jingal or wall-piece. The practice of our guns was unfortunately greatly interfered with owing to the continual rising of mist which at times entirely prevented the enemy's position from being seen. After a few rounds the guns, preceded by two companies of the Gurkhas, advanced under cover of the mist to within 500 yards of the enemy and commenced a heavy fire, and rapidly compelled him to leave his defences. As soon as the enemy showed signs of wavering the Gurkhas of the left column and the Poineers forming the centre column under Colonel Bromhead, who had been engaged for some time previously owing to the advance of the left column being delayed by the steepness of the ridge along which they advanced, were ordered to rush the walls, which they did in gallant style, the result being that the Tukola Pass was occupied and the enemy put to the run. The guns meanwhile had occupied an excellent position from which the retreating enemy was effectually shelled the whole way from the Tukola to the Nimla, a distance of nearly a mile, the infantry at the same time pressing closely in his rear. A very large number of the Tibetans, apparently to avoid the shells, turned off to the right and endeavoured to escape towards Pemberingo across the Nimla Ridge, but, owing to the thick rhododendron scrub through which they had to go, the majority were cut off by a party of Gurkhas under Colonel Rogers, who had been detached from the main column to clear the Tukola Ridge towards Mount Paul. Major Halkett's column had meanwhile advanced to the line of walls, driving the Tibetans over the crest of the ridge and pursuing them to the entrance of the Pemberingo Pass. The main column were now moving rapidly forward to the Nimla Pass, which was reached by 12-15. There a halt was called to allow the reserve ammunition to come up and give the Gurkhas time to join the troops on the Nimla.

Preparations were now made for an immediate advance on the positions in the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes. Orders were issued for the baggage and rations to come up from Gnatong. No tents were to be taken; officers and men—British and native—were alike limited to 20lbs. kit, which allowed for a couple of blankets, a great-coat and waterproof sheet: three days' cooked rations—one on the person and two on baggage mules—were taken, it being the intention to bivouac at night were a suitable place could be found. By 1-30 the Gurkhas from the Pemberingo side, and also the company of Derbyshire from Major Halkett's column, had joined General Graham's column. The dispositions for attack were thus as follows: the Jalep column consisted of 4 guns G.-N. R. A., 4 companies of the Derbyshire and 4 companies Gurkhas, while Major Halkett with 5 companies of the Pioneers was left at the Ridge overlooking the entrance of the Pemberingo Pass to mask that position and prevent the flank and rear of General Graham's force being threatened by attack from the Tibetans holding Pemberingo. The Jalep column moved forward: the Derbyshires on the left of the Pass, the Gurkhas on the right, side by side, each finding their own skirmishing line and supports, advanced to the entrance of the Jalep. A brisk fire was opened from the *sungars* on the left of the Pass from some pieces of cannon which we had known to be there for some time. The skirmishing line then halted, while the four guns under Major Keith got into action on a long Ridge at the entrance of the Jalep and opened fire on the walls. After firing a few rounds it became evident that the enemy had deserted their lower wall, and our infantry advancing up the Pass obtained possession of their advanced works without further resistance. This wall was from 8 to 10 feet high and 4 feet thick, and had been carefully built, loopholes being made throughout the entire length. Behind the wall were upwards of 150 tents which had been left standing. This camp had evidently been hurriedly deserted, as large quantities of arms, clothes and food were found lying about. The force advanced to the second wall, behind which was an equally large camp. A few Tibetans were seen escaping over the Pass, but no resitance was offered. The troops remained here for the night, and occupied as far as possible the tents lately evacuated by the Tibetans. Orders were issued for an early march to Rinchingong the next morning.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 10.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co.
„ 11.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Vacation, Small Causes Court.
„ 13.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
High Court Vacation.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
„ 16.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 18.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Expected Opening of Parsee Orphanage.
„ 23.—Crawford Commission, Poona.
„ 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
„ 15.—High Court re-opens.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
„ 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

A TEMPERANCE CHAPLAIN.

On Guard, the monthly paper of the Army Temperance Association gives the following account of the career of the Rev. E. T. Beatty, the secretary of the association:—

Edward Tyrell Beatty was born in Canada in the year 1850. Having been brought to England at the early age of five years, he resided with his grandmother at Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, and during the seven years which followed he was sent to Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Bruton's School, Somerset. At twelve years of age he was sent to her Majesty's Training Ship, Worcester, off Erith, on board of which he remained for two years. At fourteen he entered the service of Sir Donald Currie & Co., as a ship's boy, signing articles at a shilling a month and his food. Passing through the grades of ordinary and able seaman, before the mast, he obtained the rank of third and second officer in succession, spending close upon eleven years of his life in sailing vessels plying between London, Calcutta and New York, rounding the Cape no less than twenty times in the interval.

Relinquishing life on the "briny deep," Mr. Beatty entered the Exeter Post Office as a Sorting Clerk, where he served for one year, leaving this appointment for the purpose of studying telegraphy, which he did for a period of six months, working as an assistant clerk in a telegraph office at a South Devon watering place. Marrying soon after, Mr Beatty next became Principal of a school in South Devon, where he continued for five years, conducting the school with great success. It was when a schoolmaster that Mr. Beatty first began his active Christian work. In company with other lay-men he held frequent mission services on both week days and Sundays in the neighbouring villages. He served one year as a licensed lay assistant in the village of Otterton, under the Rev. J. B. Sweet, vicar, and then, having duly passed the necessary examination was admitted into Deacon's orders by Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, at Ottery, St. Mary, in the year 1879, and appointed Curate of Tavistock. In 1881, he took Priest's orders under the same Bishop, in Exeter Cathedral.

When Curate of Tavistock, Mr. Beatty was for a time Diocesan Secretary of the C. E. T. Society for Devon and Cornwall, besides taking an active part in the work of Tavistock itself. It was here that Mr. Beatty began his work in the cause of Temperance, and his picquet of miners patrolling the streets of Tavistock on Saturday nights, picking up drunken men and preventing others from committing a breach of the peace, will not soon be forgotten in Tavistock. Leaving Tavistock, and just before coming out to India, Mr. Beatty spent three months travelling through Canada from Halifax in Nova Scotia. Accepting an offer as Chaplain to tea-planters in Assam Mr. Beatty came out to India in the year 1882, but he never proceeded to his ultimate destination as, on arrival at Calcutta, he received an official communication from England, offering him a Chaplaincy on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment, whither he went and was for a time appointed Assistant Chaplain of the Vepery District with the charge of the Military Female Orphan Asylums. His next appointment was that of Garrison Chaplain of Cannanore on the Malabar Coast, where he laboured successfully for two years.

Mr. Beatty was next moved to Bangalore where he laboured as Chaplain of Holy Trinity District for nearly two years, having spiritual charge of a European Cavalry Regiment and three Batteries of Artillery in addition to a very large civil congregation. We pass over Mr. Beatty's work here, sufficiently onerous and important as they were, to refer particularly to his exertions in the Temperance cause. At this time temperance work was scarcely known in Bangalore, and, viewing the great importance connected therewith, and the need of some place of attraction for the soldier, other than the canteen, Mr. Beatty founded the C. E. T. Institute, the first of its kind anywhere in the Madras Presidency. The success of the Institute will be readily understood, when it is mentioned that before twelve months of its inauguration it became so indispensable to the welfare of the soldiers that scarcely a night passed without some two or three hundred men frequenting the place, remaining up to eleven o'clock at night enjoying themselves with the innocent pleasures there provided them. The first year of the existence of the Institute saw it in possession of two good billiard tables, furniture, and games, (thanks particularly to the energy and liberality of a Mr. Drummond) the whole being worth Rs. 1,200; the Institute being self-supporting in a remarkable degree, and having quite 500 members on the roll. It is still in existence, and is working on a very satisfactory footing, and will always have the name of its founder allied to it. It was during Mr. Beatty's Chaplaincy of Bangalore, that he went with troops from the Madras Presidency in connection with the Burmah Campaign of 1885, and was present at the capture of Mandalay, for which he has received the Burmah Medal. Returning to Madras from the Burmah Campaign, Mr. Beatty received the Chaplaincy of Trinity District, Bangalore, where he laboured until October 1886, when he took three months' privilege leave, coming up north at the suggestion of Sir Frederick Roberts, for the purpose of conferring on the subject of a successor to the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, who was about to return to England after labouring a quarter of a century, as founder and secretary of the Soldier's Total Abstinence Association. Accordingly, on the retirement of Mr. Gregson, Mr. Beatty was appointed as general secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association the duties of which he virtually took over in January 1887, on Mr. Gregson leaving India, for which purpose his services have been specially transferred by Government, from the Madras Presidency to the Punjab. Mr. Beatty has been a nstauch total *abstainer* for the past ten years, and as such in himself maintains the vital principle of the Association. During the summer of 1887, Mr. Beatty officiated as joint chaplain of Simla, in addition to his duties as secretary of the S. T. A. Association. At the present moment, Mr. Beatty is chaplain of Jutogh, a small military station adjoining Simla, which leaves him time to carry on his secretarial duties in connection with the Army Temperance Association. Mr. Beatty is now thirty-eight years of age, is possessed of much vigour and energy, and we trust he may long be spared to carry on the work he is engaged in for the elevation of humanity and the glory of God.

THE BATTALIONS AT HOME.

THE FIRST GLOSTERS.

A very handsome drinking fountain is to be erected to the memory of the late General Fordyce, C. B., who died a short time ago at Torquay. At a meeting of the Torquay Local Board permission to place the fountain outside Torbay Hospital, in Higher Union Street, was asked and granted, Col. A. Bainbridge, writing on behalf of Mrs. Fordyce, said the fountain was "to the memory of one who, after a long service to his country did much in a quiet way for Torquay, and whose name we may be proud to preserve amongst us." Col. Bainbridge asked the Board's acceptance of the memorial on behalf of the town for public use, and expressed a hope that it would be worthy of careful preservation. It will be erected at the cost of Mrs. Fordyce.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

One on the Strength writes:—"Much excitement prevail in Durham on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 9. A full hour before the service, the doors of the Cathedral were besieged with a crowd which presently filled that splendid edifice to overflowing. During the evensong the music was martial, and, at its conclusion, the Very Rev. Dean Lake specially addressed a few words to the officers and men of the 1st Bn. Durham Light Inf., who had brought the old colour—which had been presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to the old 68th Regt, when the present Field-Marshal, Lord William Paulet, was in command—to be deposited in Durham Cathedral, where monuments to the old and new battalion already do honour to those who fell for their Queen and country. After an excellent and much appreciated address the Hymn 263 was sung, while the dean, archdeacon, and two minor canons moved to the altar No sooner had they taken their place than Col. R. A. Crawford—grandson of the general who was so highly estimated by the Duke of Wellington—followed by Lieuts. C. Gunning and F. Sidwell conveying the colours, with their escort, marched slowly eastwards, taking up their position at the altar rails. As the hymn died away the escort presented arms, and Col. Crawford first took the tattered remnants of Queen's colours from Lieut. Cunning, and, marching to the altar, presented them to the dean, who, with the archdeacon, laid the little that remained after "the battle and the breeze" reverently onthe altar, the ceremony being repeated with the regimental colours. Then, all kneeling—the escort at the altar rails—a prayer was said and the dean gave a blessing

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

IS HOUSEKEEPING A FAILURE?

This is a question which has suggested itself to a writer in a London weekly, whose matrimonial experiences seem to resemble those of many another Benedick both at home and abroad. His confessions are not so brutal and unhusbandlike as one might expect from the headline, but he writes thus:—

> Julia and I are really married! Our means worked out thus:—Prospective income from Julia's Ballyspalpeen rents, my Cwmrhostyllan tithes, fees *in posse*, and Aunt E. (estimated to yield £100 per annum)—say, allowing for contingencies, £500 net. We had, besides, cash in bureau and at bank £337 15s. 4d., which we considered capital. At the end of the first year we stood:—Retrospective income, including Aunt E. (who produced only £30), £285 13s. 4d., cash in purses £2 6s. 8d., and at Bank £147 2s. 1d., errors excepted. Julia fairly cried. What shall we do when——and she barried her face in my waistcoat. She had been a dreadful bad housekeeper, she was sure; that was it, and why did I marry her? Then she looked up, and——What else could I do? It cheered her, and she whispered "I'll keep a book when"——and hid her face again.
>
> When young master arrived I thought she would forget housekeeping, book and all. But no; before the christening she said, "John, you must get me that Complete Housekeeper to-day. It does not matter for us, we are strong (with a little gulp) and used to hardships; but poor baby"—and she gave a heavenly smile at the bassinet; my reign was ended, the young monarch was enthroned. "It must be very full and precise, and mind, Sir, it must have a lock." I found the very book at last, full of unheard of items—a veritable civil, military, and naval store catalogue, with a splendid gilt lock and two tiny keys, one plain steel the other gilt, tied together with a bit of blue velvet. Julia was delighted, and locked and unlocked it with either key alternately. In fact, it could be unlocked by any small key or a bent pin (or even a straight one), and re-locked by a dexterous shake or a smart tap on the side. In a few minutes she was deep in accounts; but suddenly raised her face, the radiant warp of pleasure shot with a woof of puzzled thought. Gazing abstractedly at me as she nibbled the plume of my best quill, "Jack, as we have now to consider dear baby as well as ourselves (a deal she considered me, or herself either!), don't you think we should settle something as to our income and affairs?" "Yes, darling—a sort of post-nuptial settlement, with reversion to baby." "Oh, John! how can you jest about dear baby's prospects?" I relapsed into the family solicitor and waited instructions. "I only thought, Jack dear, that now living is so expensive we ought to set aside something for ourselves before spending money on housekeeping." "You mean a kind of first charge on our income before paying rent, taxes, butcher, and such?" Yes, dear; we should make a bargain with each other, a sort of—sort of——" I suggested solemn league and covenant. No, not league" (she was thinking of Ballyspalpeen, perhaps), "but covenant would do; and I thought if you were to have £2 a week for cigars and things, and I had the same for dress and pin-money." Here a furtive glance at Him betrayed the direction of her thoughts and pin-money. So we covenanters agreed that these first charges should be kept sacred (and secret) from all commonplace creditors. She would have all in legal form, too; so I wrote it out in pencil; and, on her asking me what such a document should correctly be called, I gave her the choice of Deed of Maintenance or Bill of Rights. She chose the latter.
>
> Julia told me that every week she should enter, on one side, cash from J., 4*l*, on the other, all her payments and the balance in hand, quite methodically. Later on I observed she sometimes omitted all the payments; but as on these occasions she also left out the cash from J., no harm ensued. Usually, the payments were not added up; and she explained to me that as they did not amount to 4*l*, and yet she had no balance in hand, it seemed no use adding them up. Having some slight knowledge of cookery, in an evil hour I advised her, when she could not possibly remember items, to enter the deficit in a lump sum as Sundries; and ever after the account balanced to a penny, never showing a half-penny balance in hand, however.
>
> I cannot fix the date more precisely than that it was about the time baby began to take notice, when "Sundries 9s. 5d." struck me as rather high, although the accounts balanced beautifully; but "Baker 6s." and "Bread 6s." did puzzle me. Julia looked annoyed, and said it was merely a clerical error. Sundries should, of course, have been 15s. 5d. I bit my lips; she grew more vexed. To soothe her I said, Baby? Hadn't she forgot baby? (she forgot baby!) There must have been some little thing for baby. She gave a pretty discomfitted little pout, and glanced up so pleadingly that——What else could I do? So sealing peace.
>
> But henceforth Baby became a standing item, alongside with Sundries, and unfortunately a sacred item; so that when I saw Baby, bottle 1s., one day, and Baby bottle 1s. 4½d., the next, I knew better than to notice this sudden rise in bottles. But one luckless day—the very day, too, on which a silvery click on Julia's own saucer had announced the advent of His first tooth, I was foolish enough to see Baby 8s. 6*d*. and, again, Baby 8s. 6*d*., and simply to say, "My darling, have we twins?—or has baby a double?" Such a scene! Did I begrudge poor baby common necessaries? If I didn't want her to have a baby I shouldn't have married her; and she wished I hadn't if I didn't love her—and so on *ad libitum*. It was two long days before I dare suggest that "Baby 8s. 6d., Baby 8s. 6*d*." was perhaps merely a form of book-keeping by double entry. Soon baby got so absorbingly interesting that account-keeping fell into utter desuetude. He acquired that gleeful chuckle which Julia calls crowing: I suppose because he, bright chanticleer, proclaims the dawn by it, murdering my sweet morning sleep. He waxed strong and active withal, as a scrap of paper torn out of a book testified. It bore the familar words, "Cash from J., £4."
>
> One day came an angry scream indeed. He had grazed his chin with the lock of his favourite book. Only a tiny scratch the size of an eyelash; but it transformed Julia. "Did the nasty book tear her precious to pieces?" And she actually put that work of fiction on the fire—ay, and took the two keys off the inkstand, where they always lay, and threw them after it, baby crowing triumphantly. The last items I made out in its illuminated pages were—Sundries 1s., Baby 14s. 9d. *Finis coronat opus.*

KILLING WIVES DAILY FOR AMUSEMENT.

A French missionary who has just returned from Uganda (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) shares the opinion, held by so many authorities, that Stanley is safe. He declares it is absolutely impossible that if Stanley had succumbed to an attack, the news should not have reached the Missions. It seems that when the intrepid traveller started from the Falls, a report was spread that he was going "to eat up Uganda," according to the expression in fashion in those benighted regions. The missionary thinks that Stanley is keeping quiet for the present either because he has some political project in view which is not yet ripe, or because he fears that his appearance might lead to the massacre of the English and French missionaries, particularly of the former, who are now at the Court of Monanga, the Sovereign of Uganda. This same Monanga is described as a puissant negro king, ruling over 10,000,000 subject, and as ferocious as he is powerful. He is accredited with being the happy possessor of 1,500 wives, five of whom he daily kills off for his amusement. Some time ago Monanga received from Asia Minor, through the medium of slave-dealers in Egypt, intelligence of the acquisitions made by England and Germany on the Zanzibar coast. He at once assembled all his courtiers and made them swear that they would exterminate all the whites who might seek to "eat up Uganda." The first result of the ceremony was the imprisonment of Mr. Gordon, an English missionary, who had unluckily selected that very day to read out to Monanga a letter from Mr. Parker, a fellow-missionary, reproaching that monarch with his enormities and exhorting him to turn over a new leaf. Mr. Gordon is, or was, in durance as a hostage. Monanga is very unpleasant towards him, warned the French missionaries to withdraw from his dominions, the only one who has remained behind being M. Sourdel whose medical skill is highly appreciated by the tyrant, who has a decided horror of death. Monanga is the largest slave-trader in Central Africa. He supplies the Mahommedan dealers annually with about 150,000 which are transported from the Zanzibar coast to the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates. Landed on the shores of Arabia, the victims are sent on to Asiatic Turkey, where they are sold "on the sly" through the medium of the pashas, who receive about ten francs per head for their trouble. Many, however die on the road, sometimes a whole cargo of these poor people is carried off by sickness. In short, the story related by this missionary is simply heart-rending, and he evidently inclines to the view that Stanley has been "keeping dark" through the fear that the whites whom Monanga has in his power might be summarily put to death with insult and torture.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Chicago, 1,750 tons, Captain W. Morgan, cleared outwards yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and twelve passengers on deck.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G. J. Baker, cleared last evening for Cutch Mandvie with a cargo and 400 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Ellora, 1,671 tons, Captain G. Johnstone, from Rangoon, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with timber, and five second-class, and sixteen deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer Poseidon, 2,507 tons, Captain S. Merza, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and Mrs. Grenfield and child, as cabin, and 20 deck passengers for Aden.

The s. s. Virginia, 1,515 tons, Cptain L. Anderson, from Middlesbrough (Sept., 6) arrived in port yesterday, laden with railway materials for the G. I. P. R. Co. She is consigined to Messrs G. Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon ...	[illegible]	K. R. Edwards..	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Munroe	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
„ Kangra	1466	W. H. Ingram ..	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	W. Morgan	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1739	G. D. Pearse....	1	E. Bates & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Bormida.....	1489	E. De Negri	5	F. Bonnaud.
„ Elektra	2185	P. Merza.........	7	A.-H. Lloyd S. N. Co.
„ Manilla	2583	O. Cruciani	8	F. Bonnaud.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.......	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Virginia (s)	Anderson ..	Middlesbro', Sept. 6.
	Ellora (s)	Johnston....	Rangoon, Sept. 2[illegible].
	Hereward (tug boat)	Braxton	Hull, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Kangra (s).........	Ingram	Karachi & London.
	Poseidon (s)	Merza	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Chicago, Morgan, for Hull.
„ Hindoo, Baker, for Mandvie.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa, &c.
„ Pemba, for Karachi and Gulf ports.
„ Shannon, for London, &c.
„ Kashgar, for China and Australia.
„ Wardha, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 8.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—10 cases bristles, F Limji; 5,590 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 20 bales wool, M. Jaitha; 90 bales wool, C Manji; 35 bales wool K Khooshall; 68 cwts gum, S Pragji; 6 packages woolen carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For London.

LaBourdonnais s—56 cwts gum, S Pragji; 32 cwts gum, K Cullianji; 2 bales carpets, C Ganji,
Clan Munroe s—16 bales hides, P Edalji; 87 bales hides, H H Sidik; 12 bales hides, H A Nathoo.
Kangra s—5 cwts ivory, E Passani.

For Hull.

Chicago s—3,073 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Havre.

Indrani s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co 40 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Trieste.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 cwts gum, Pannett and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—6 cwts ivory, K Joovarmull; 30 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co; 17 bales twist, C Chotalal; 309 cwts raisins and turmeric and 6 cases peacock feathers, H Datoo.
Deccan s—5 cwts ivory, C Ebram; 47 cases condiments, H P Settna; 1 bale twist, D P Marker; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 109 bales twist, 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Deccan s—45 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—60 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
Deccan s—26 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

OCTOBER 9.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—1,131 cwts myrabolums, E Congreso; 64 bales wool, H Corji.

For London.

Shannon s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co 215 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts rape seed, The Bo Co Ld; 85 cwts tons, Indian cutch The B B Trading Co; 4,900 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 3,510 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
LaBourdonnais s—27 cwts gum, J Premji; 20 cwts gum, C Khimji; 61 cwts gum, &c, F Khoopchand; 21 cwts gum, K Dwarkadass.
Clan Munroe s—45 cwts gum, L Merpal; 170 cwts gum, D Ramji; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 3 bales hides, S Cunji; 2 bales hides, G M Dharumsey; 3 cases bristles, J C Bushby and Co; 26 cwts gum, A R H Allee; 104 cwts cloves, O Esmall.

For Hull.

Kt of St John s—56,989 cwts wheat, 11,049 cwts linseed, and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, Edulji Sorabji; 75 chests opium, K Harnandrai; 11 chests opium, S Nathoo

For Havre.

LaBourdonnais s—4 cases human hair and 30 cases gum, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
Indrani s—10 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—16,000 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 250 tons old iron, E Tyebji and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, J L Kirsten; 38 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,800 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

Manilla s—900 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—24 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales twist S J David and Co; 7 chests opium, J Nowroji; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 8 chests opium and 42 bales twist, Tatta and Co.
Elektra s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Methley Hall s,—715 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed ho E D Sasson and Co; 48 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 180 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Shanghai.

Deccan s—1 case jewellery, D E J Abraham; 25 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 5 boxes dollars (Rs. 37,500), The H and S Banking Corporation; 13 chests opium, S Abraham.
Bormida s—6 chests opium, K Harmookrai.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—14 bales cotton, H Corji.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POONA RACES.—SETTLING DAY for losers, SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

LESSONS in FRENCH given by a thoroughly qualified Frenchman.—Apply "X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, special for Mill Buildings.—Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, with a thorough knowledge of the yarn and metal bazaars.—Apply "W. W.," care of this paper.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1882 and 1887. New Edition, nearly ready, with Notes and New Rules and Latest Cases. By L. P. Russell, Bombay. To be ordered at Education Society's, Press, Byculla, and all Booksellers in Bombay.

REQUIRED First TEACHER for La Martiniere Girls' School, Lucknow, must be certificated and competent to prepare pupils for Government High School, Final Examination. A Lady from England would find a comfortable home. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.—Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

SISTERS can be received in Roman Catholic family in the country, near sea. Number limited to eight. Private Chapel and Chaplain. Thorough education and care. Terms inclusive, £100.—MADAME L., care of Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, London.

AYRES TENNIS KIT.—Champion Bats, Rs. 12-8. Close strung, Rs. 10. Handicap, Rs. 9. Sealkote Bats from Rs. 3 Champion Balls, Rs. 10-8 per dozen.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

THE DUKE'S HOTEL, SECUNDERABAD.—Rooms available for Hyderabad Races and the Cold Season. Apply to MANAGER. Hotel carriages meet trains.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents,—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE, tent Merchant. New and second-hand tents for sale and hire.—Chamarbag, Parell, Bombay.

BOILERS.—Old and new, for SALE, can be seen at work at the Cooria Mills. For particulars apply to the "MANAGER."

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and View Lenses by Dallmeyer, Ross, and Voigtlander. Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Millinery, and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND, by 7 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Ganesh Khind, 5th Oct., 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand office shigram.
1 fast trotting pony.
1 strong, second-hand mail phaeton.
1 bay Arab galloway, 13-3, 7 years old, quiet to drive.
1 handsome, strong pony cart, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of unserviceable and serviceable stores, consisting of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, blue French twills, lorie, brown canvas, garment, tunics, trowsers, pattern clothing, &c., Havresack's water-proof capes with hoods, cloaks, great coats, capes, helmets, helmet-ornaments, boots, sewing machines, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a small bungalow at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Royal Yacht Club.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a bungalow, 25 feet long and 20 feet broad, built of brick and stones, with teakwood, roof covered with Mangalore tiles and ceiling, built about 5 years ago, in perfect condition, known as Indian jeweller and money exchange shop.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muraglia and Co. Messr. BENNET & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, coals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 10, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instruction from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the first floor of their Auction Rooms, blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, a Singer's Sewing Machine with cabinet in perfect order, the property of a Gentleman. The same comprises camp, writing, dressing and washhand table, conversation, sofa, and reclining coaches, corner what nots, hatstand, easy and bentwood chairs, meatsafe, iron bedsteads, double cot, almira with mirror door, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, books. One mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome pictures, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, one panorama with views, &c., the property of Mr. H. ORIENTER.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DON TAR, 2ND ROW, OTHERWISE CALLED BHISTY MOHOLLA, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazandaree ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar, 2nd Row, otherwise called Bhisty Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward, No. 2,734, and Street No. 476 and 478, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Jackeria Musjid Street, or Don Tar, 2nd Road, on the west by the Halalcore passage, on the north by the vacant ground of the mosque of Sat Tar, and on the south by the property of Ebram Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF BAR AND ROD IRON BOLTS AND NUTS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of bar and rod iron bolts and nuts, &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

SALE OF A BOAT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

A carvel built, teakwood boat, 20' 6" by 7' 3" beam by 3' deep, draws 2' 3" water, aft and 2' forward, lateen-rigged with sails and tackle complete, anchor and 4 oars with brass rowlocks, comfortable cushioned seats aft, with polished teak; rails round and provided with an awning, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 10, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

THE only change which Reuter's financial telegram from London of last evening reports is in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, which was 1-16d. lower, at 1s. 4 3-16d. per rupee. The quotation for Bar Silver comes unaltered at 43d. per oz., but private messages say that the metal was steadier and with buyers at the price.

Wheat had become firm again, and rates are quoted higher all round. Hard Red had advanced 3d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Cape, and 6d. *via* the Canal. Club No. 1 was 6d. higher. Club No. 2 had moved up 6d. per quarter *via* the Cape, and 9d. by the Canal route. Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 3d. per cental dearer for No. 1, and 2d. for No. 2. Oil Seeds were also firm, but quotations show no change except in the case of Poppyseed, which was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive *viâ* the Canal, and 1s. 3d. up by the Cape route.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid-Uplands in Liverpool yesterday, making the quotation 5⅞d. per lb.; but Surats were quite unaltered. The market was quiet at closing; Surats steady; and the day's sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. American Arrivals declined 3-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 1-16d. in all nearer positions.

In New York there was a drop of 3-16 in the spot price at 10 5-16 cents; and January Futures further declined 9 points, say to 9·57 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavier than they have yet been this season, at 47,000 bales, and the figures for the three years since the 1st ult. now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	47,000	59,000	43,000
Two days' do.	86,000	102,000	77,000
Since 1st Sept.	582,000	1,006,000	662,000

Our market for the staple has been firm again to-day, but with little doing either in ready stuff or in contracts for the new crop. The purchases of the former consist of a few hundred bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 198; of Pachora, at Rs. 193; and of Bhagulcote, at Rs. 194-7; and in arrival business Bengals are reported to have been booked between dealers at Rs. 175, Rs. 185, and Rs. 195 for the three growths, respectively. European sellers have offered Broach contracts for March at Rs. 236; and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 208, at which rates they were taken last night; but buyers have not been open to give more than Rs. 235 for the former, and Rs. 207½ for the latter to-day. "Good" Julgaum, for March delivery, remains at Rs. 200 without takers.

WHEAT.—The telegraphic news from home chronicled above has given renewed activity and strength to this market, and we have to report a large business at advancing prices, rates having moved up 1½d. per cwt. The feeling was strong at closing at the following quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-6		per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-5-6		"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-1-6		"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-0		"
Hard Yellow	"	4-10-0 to Rs. 4-11-0		"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-10-0		"
Hard Red	"	4-2-0	4-3-0	"

SEEDS have been firm in tone; but demand for export at current rates is hardly felt, and only a small business has transpired. Quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	710	bales.
Wheat..........................	51,788	cwt.
Linseed	5,536	"
Rapeseed	3,191	"
Gingelly	2,340	"

FREIGHTS are very firm with an improved demand for tonnage. The Mount Lebanon (s) for early November loading has been taken up by speculators at 26s. 3d. per ton under open charter for one port. The Indrani (s) has engaged the balance of her cargo for January shipment to Liverpool, at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Continental Ports and London for November shipment, at 27s. 6d. and for December, at 23s.; also for Liverpool, February shipment, and Marseilles, for May, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE was firmer at opening at last evening's closing rates, and there having been no demand in the earlier part of the day for Bank Paper, and more Mercantile Bills having offered together with a plentiful supply of resale Paper from the Bazaar, the market gradually hardened after a fair amount of 3 months' sight Credits had been placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. ready and 1s. 4⅝d. forward. These rates were afterwards unobtainable, and ready Bills came out at 1s. 4 11-16d., which also was hardly to be had at the close. There was more enquiry in the after part of the day for remittance from the Bazaar, but at higher rates than those obtaining to-day. The tone of the market was firm at closing at the following quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 15-32d.	1s. 4 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 7-16d.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.......	1s. 4 19-32d.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·76¾	1·76¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at an advance of 3-16 per cent. in Fours for cash at 99 3-16, but with the rates for both accounts quoted as before at 99¼. Subsequently the price for Money declined to 99⅛, and eventually to 99 1-16, at which it closed; forward quotations, on the other hand, having been maintained throughout the day. 104½ is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES have been active to-day, sellers of Mill Scrip having come forward in considerable numbers, and a more or less heavy decline has been established in most of the more current shares of this class. On other lines there has been little doing, and the quotations in our list are generally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p.ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank..............	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India..............	37,320	£125 £50		6 p.ct.	135

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld...........	1,000 75	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	202 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Sapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Build. Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co	75	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills ..	60	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25[illegible]	100	100	5	84xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,325
Do. (3rd Issue)......	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 33½	830
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld...........	8,000	[illegible]	100	Rs. 10	42
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	475
Geyer & Co., Ld.	50	[illegible]	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	10	10	..	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	20	5	10 p.c.	170
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. .	1,000	10	10	Rs 1	40nom
Port Canning Co ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	R 9	347½
Royal Flour Mills.....	2,500	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	10	1	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	[illegible]	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	[illegible]	2	2	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld ..	2,000	80	80	Rs. 30	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	10	Rs. 10	153xd
Western India Flour Mills..............	60	125	125	all	98
M. Mody & Co	1,000			9	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CALEB—October 2, at "Abbotsford," Lahore, the wife of C C Caleb, Esq., M B, M S, Medical College, Lahore, of a daughter.

PASLEY—October 1, at Jabalpur, C P, the wife of William Pasley, C P Police, of a daughter.

SMITH—October 4, at Lucknow, the wife of Edmund W Smith, Archæological Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HADOW—HOWARD—October 3, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A G A Roberts, Chaplain, Colonel F E Hadow, Royal Artillery, of Meerut, to Ethel Jane, elder daughter of J E Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad.

STIRLING—FAIRWEATHER—Sept. 25, at St. John's Church, Agra City, by the Rev G E A Pargiter, M A, assisted by the Rev T Fredk. Robathan, Charles Stirling, M D, of Nottingham, England, and Chicago, U S A, to Marion Fairweather, M D, of the Countess of Dufferin's Medical Work for Women, Delhi.

TIGHE—HUBATT—September 27, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev C E Whiteley, M A, Michael A Tighe, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to Constance, eldest daughter of the Rev Hugh Hubbatt, of Shalford Vicarage, Surrey.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

THE Calcutta Health Society is careful to keep itself in evidence. Its most recent publication consists chiefly of a reprint of the Resolution of the Government of India on the practical application of sanitary principles in towns and villages, with comments thereon by the Council of the Society, together with a suggestive letter by Miss Florence Nightingale upon the work that it is doing for sanitation in Calcutta. The last named document is an acceptable supplement to a communication which Miss Nightingale caused to be distributed in India three years ago, in which a serious call was made to improved sanitation in Indian villages. There was everything to commend in that admirable letter save practical results. It is possible that if Miss Nightingale, imitating the example of Miss Mary Carpenter, had come out to India and personally endeavoured to move public opinion and official opinion in the interests of sanitation, as Miss Carpenter did in the interests of female education and prison reform, there would have been more to show for her sympathy and trouble. "The subject is near my heart," she observes, in closing a letter which testifies in every line to a sincere desire to see the towns and villages of India healthier and cleaner than they are, and perhaps these pleadings from one whose devotion and self-sacrifice for suffering humanity have won her undying fame will not be entirely fruitless. Miss Nightingale puts into prominence the clear and certain promise of an adequate return to every outlay that may be wisely made for the public health. Where the sanitation has been complete our mortality is as low as in the healthiest of English cities. Where it is incomplete, and there is bad water, untrapped drains, accumulations of filth, there the mortality rises to a level that is unknown in England. It was with some such consciousness as this that Senor Moret, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, recently addressed to the sanitary administration of Madrid a severe letter upon the large and increasing mortality of that city. For eight years it was over forty-one per thousand per annum; last year it was at the rate of forty-five per thousand—an average which Ahmedabad might surpass, but which even Calcutta no longer attains to. Madrid, no doubt, has its sanitary difficulties, as Calcutta has. Its frightfully sharp variations of climate, from the burning heat of a tropical summer to the icy cold of an almost arctic winter, tell against it. But climate, pure and simple, is in Madrid, as in any Indian city, only one of the conditions favouring a high death-rate. It is doubtful if in an average Indian city it can be so regarded. If heat were the only condition unfavourable to health in India there would be small difference between the rates of mortality here and in England. This is the conclusion to which Miss Nightingale points when, speaking in the name of the Army Sanitary Commission, she says—"We were much struck by the fact that, in the severe outburst which occurred in the last quarter of 1886, and which cost Calcutta more than 900 lives, the Park Street ward, with the exception of four deaths in October, enjoyed absolute immunity, a circumstance which seems to illustrate very forcibly the fact that, even when cholera is epidemic, systematic sanitation will prove in India, as it does in England, an effectual safeguard." When, however, Miss Nightingale speaks of higher sanitation as the privilege of the richer portions of the Indian cities, we can only regret that the facts should be so far afield from her conception of the matter. It was not of a particularly poor part of Bombay that the Municipal Commissioner was speaking when at Monday's meeting of the Corporation he spoke of parts of the City where there were no means of carrying away the sullage-water, and where the condition of things was most terrible.

In Bombay, as in Calcutta, it is the custom to assume that the native town has a monopoly of all that is dangerous to life and health, an assumption which Mr. Charles's observation disturbs, just as it was disturbed in Calcutta some months ago by an outbreak of typhoid fever in the European part of the city, in a block of houses that were supposed to be abundantly supplied with the resources of scientific drainage. Such facts come almost as a surprise after the recent Resolution of Government, in which it seemed to be assumed that the larger cities, with their highly organized sanitary administration, were less in need of advice than the people responsible for the health of villages. The portion of the Resolution which seems to have made most impression upon the Calcutta Health Society is not, however, that which suggests ways and means of convincing the Indian villager that cleanliness is next to godliness, and of persuading him to act up to that excellent precept. The Society, as an urban organization, may feel that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the realities of rural life in India to estimate the efficacy of the village officer as a sanitary agent, or of the many detailed suggestions which the Government offered in their strangely elaborate resolution for keeping the village street and the village tank clean and wholesome. Upon the proposal of the Government of India to organize at the head-quarters of each local Government a Sanitary Board the Society offer several suggestions. A Society called into existence, as this was, in the belief that some external stimulus was needed to spur the Municipality into action, might be expected to regard such a proposal with favour. But the Calcutta Health Society seem scarcely to have grasped the real meaning of the Government proposal in regard to the Provincial Sanitary Boards. There is no likelihood, as the Society fear, of their being constituted on lines at all resembling those on which the Municipalities are formed. The Government contemplate that each Board should include an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department "skilled in sanitary engineering"—the last named, by the way, satisfying a daring suggestion of Dr. Hewlett's which the Bombay Government have lately visited with their stern disapproval. Besides these, there would be one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government, and the Commissioners of Divisions. The composition of such a body would be open to criticism to this extent—that if the Sanitary Boards are to be executive agencies of the Sanitary Department a non-official member would be a fifth wheel in the coach. But there would even in that case be no danger of the Boards being superior reproductions of the Municipal and other local authorities of which, after the manner of Calcutta, the Society has such a thorough distrust. They would, if properly organized, be capable of supervising the course of sanitation throughout each province, of helping municipalities bent upon sanitation, and of compelling lethargic bodies to action.

The Government, in the Resolution of July 28, recognize the importance of the financial aspect of the reforms they are anxious to promote. Their Calcutta commentators look on this with more lightness of heart. They have no patience with people who "preach up the poverty of the peoples of India." They admit, nevertheless, that posterity should bear its share of the cost of some of the public works undertaken by the present generation. The question that arises—and some indirect allusion was made to it at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Monday—is "What shall posterity's share of the burden be?" Some of us evidently wish that our descendants to as remote a generation as may be shall be kept in remembrance of the great things we are doing for them at their own expense. Sixty years' term for a loan has, from that point of view, infinite advantage over any shorter term, and it was evident at the meeting on Monday that the sixty years' men feel strongly and are prepared to go desperate lengths in fighting for their preferences. The Government of India prefer a prompter method of repayment. They think that ordinarily forty years is a long enough term over which to spread repayment. The point is one on which they can at all events appeal with confidence to the generations that come after. The forty years' term is sure of posthumous approval, however, it may fall under contemporary censure. As to the means of raising loans for sanitary works, the Government candidly recognize that the open market is not the cheapest to which local bodies can have recourse. But this is not the only aspect of the question. It is much more appropriate to remark that the localities which are most in need of sanitary improvements are most debarred from executing them through the onerous rates of interest which their impoverished condition forces upon them. Whether or not something like an equalizing of local financial conditions should be provided by a system of borrowing under the guarantee of the Supreme Government is a question which the Resolution leaves undecided. English experience exhibits the need for caution in the building up of local debt, even for beneficent purposes, and the champions of self-government must remember that for every increase of financial responsibility undertaken by the administration there would be a corresponding increase of control. Meanwhile the subject is under the consideration of the Supreme Government, and the public will await with interest an answer which we are told will not be long delayed.

THE Bombay Government have declined to grant the land at the foot of Malabar Hill for the Zoological Gardens under the scheme proposed by the Bombay Natural History Society. This refusal, it is to be feared, knocks the bottom out of a popular undertaking which had secured promises of abundant support not only in Bombay but from all parts of India. No reason is given for the action of the Government, but it is understood that one of the motives for reserving the land for other uses is the growing value of sites on and around Malabar Hill. As things are now, the land on the slopes next Chaupatty and on the level ground adjacent is not turned to any profitable use, and it is not likely to be utilised for building or other purposes for years to come. The proposal of the Natural History Society was that the land should be utilised for the period of fourteen years for zoological purposes. Before the expiration of that period, it might be possible to establish the gardens on the Byculla Flats, which would then no doubt be surrounded by a large population, and will not be, as they are now, a howling and malodorous waste which not even tigers and hyænas ought to be exiled to. There seems to be no good reason why the land asked for should be withheld; if it were deemed inadvisable to dedicate it to a useful purpose offhand for fourteen years, a seven years' assignment would probably have sufficed to start the new Zoo and allow the Natural History Society time to organise success elsewhere. It might be worth while to take thought of a site on the other side of the adjacent railway crossing, where four or five acres might be set apart for the purposes of the garden, which might be open to the public one or two days in the week. No difficulty was found in appropriating a large area in a better position on the Kennedy Seaface for the purposes of the Parsi Gymkhana, although from the nature of the case the general public are not allowed access to that enclosed space at any time. Having regard to the general approval, expressed in a very practical form by all sections of the community, of the project of establishing a Zoological Gardens on a site accessible to the population, Government might well undertake to provide an alternative site to that which has been so unexpectedly refused. The scheme, excellent in itself and warmly welcomed by the public, suffered in the outset from the overzeal of injudicious advocates who forced the hand of Mr. Phipson by calling on the public to subscribe to the project before it had advanced to the stage when the Municipality, the Public and the Government could have been approached in due order, with a probability of securing from each the indispensable amount of practical support needed to establish it on a sound basis. The early subscriptions came in so readily that some members of the Municipal Corporation imagined that all that was necessary was to hand over the animals now kept in the Victoria Gardens at the expense of the City to the Natural History Society, with one year's payment of the cost, and thus cheaply get rid of an unwelcome burthen. Even this proposal, shortsighted as it was, was weighted with suggested conditions of such a number of free days that the number of subscribers fell off when it came to be understood that the gardens would probably be quite sufficiently accessible to the unpaying public. Had the Corporation promised a three years' contribution of the amount annually expended on the up-keep of the forlorn animals in the Victoria Gardens, and a reasonable number of public days been only asked for, the project would have been financially strengthened, and the Government would probably have seen no reason to hesitate in acceding to the request to provide the Chaupatty site for a number of years. The Municipality would thus have exchanged a permanent annual outlay for a three years' payment and the city would have been provided with a Zoological Gardens which would have been of great educational value. We sympathise with Mr. Phipson, the indefatigable Secretary of the Natural History Society, in his disappointment at the collapse of a project which was brought so near to fruition by his disinterested energy and remarkable powers of organisation. We may still hope that even at the eleventh hour a way may be found to turn to practical account the resources, financial and moral, which have been proffered him.

IT must be admitted that the plucking of all but nine out of sixty-two candidates in the Medical College examination is a tragedy for all but the successful nine, who may well congratulate themselves as the survivors from a great shipwreck might be excused for doing. The candidates were examined in anatomy by Dr. Colly and Dr. Hatch and in physiology by Dr. Budhjorjee and Mr. Masani. The papers are said to have been very difficult, but as the candidates had not passed the matriculation examination, and as a diploma consequent on the success in the L. M. and S. examination would entitle them to practice, it is undoubtedly necessary that the test should be thorough. Making all allowance for this, the number of failures is so large as to claim attention. It is stated that the candidates who were successful in anatomy for the most part failed in physiology, and those who were successful in physiology failed in anatomy. In the first examination in medicine not long since one-third of the candidates succeeded in passing—twenty-one out of sixty-two. A few years since all the students who came up for examination were plucked. This overwhelming result gave rise to such unanimous protest that a second examination was held, and one candidate succeeded in passing it. A correspondent points out that in 1871, 1872, 1873, the success of the candidates was most gratifying and remarkable, 100 per cent. passing in those three successive years. It may be doubted whether the candidates of those auspicious and easy-going years would have fared better than those who have experienced such hard fortune this week.

AFTER the October vacation Mr. Justice Parsons will sit on the Original Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine taking his seat on the Appellate Side.

A GENTLEMAN having written to Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, calling his attention to the fact that the Maharajah of Benares' speech against the National Congress had been distributed amongst the public libraries in this Presidency, in official envelopes, endorsed by Mr. Chatfield's head assistant, received the following reply:—

Poona, Oct. 2, 1888.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the only communication I have received on the subject was a letter from the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Benares, dated the 20th of August, 1888. This letter inquired whether I would distribute a copy of the Maharaja's lecture to every village school. In reply, I stated that I could not undertake to distribute a political pamphlet to schoolboys. After I had sent this reply, and probably before my reply had reached its destination, I received 200 copies of the lecture. These copies I sent to public libraries, and I have no objection to send 200 copies of your pamphlet to the same libraries. You have also presented me with 25 copies, so that 175 additional copies are required. After the distribution of 200 copies you will have the advantage of the Maharajah whose lecture was in Hindi, which is little understood by our people.—I have, &c., K. M. CHATFIELD, Director of Public Instruction.

O Correio da India publishes the following extraordinary telegram from Diu, dated 1st inst.:—

Diu is under a worse Government than that of Chaves Aguiar. Everyone is discontented. All the authorities, including the military, are at war with the Governor. Only the Commandant is apparently on his side. The country is without Government, for no one obeys the Governor. His despotisms may be counted by a number of acts. May the King help grateful Diu, as was done during Chaves' Government. Call interference from the local Government and from Lisbon the Governor's substitution. The life of the Governor is in danger. The garrison is infuriated. Bloodshed is inevitable.

LIEUTENANT A. WILSON, of the 25th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Assistant Commissioner in Burma. The services of Captain G. Macmullen, of the Burma Police, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. The services of the Rev. J. Dyer, Chaplain in Burma, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. The Rev. J. Gompertz, Chaplain of Dacca, is transferred to Kamptee.

THE Marathi *Newsman* states that Rao Saheb Shankar Balchandra Bapat, B.A., mamlatdar, and Mr. Yadharao Sathe, karkoon, who were suspended from Government service in connection with the Hanmantrao scandal, have been ordered to resume their respective duties.

A DISGRACEFUL disturbance occurred at Canterbury on the evening of the 17th ult. A party of soldiers, under orders for India, attacked several public-houses which were closed against them, burst in the doors, and smashed the glasses and other breakables. They also made a raid upon a tobacconist's shop, freely helping themselves to tobacco and pipes; and paraded the principal streets, carrying barber's poles which they had seized, and occasionally threatening passers-by. Most of the tradesmen had taken the precaution to close their shops early.

"MAJORS SPENCER, 1st Dragoon Guards, and Paley, 8th Hussars," says the *World*, "are on their way from England in the Crocodile for India. These are the two senior officers of the 5th Lancers, who were lately transferred as a result of the very discreditable proceedings which have earned for Colonel Ward-Bennitt universal sympathy throughout the service." Our contemporary further says:—"By the bye, it is by no means unlikely that Colonel Ward-Bennitt will be offered not a few months' but a two years' extension of his period of command of the 5th Lancers. Whatever steps may be taken to recognise his services will meet with the approval of all right-thinking soldiers. When brought into the command of the Royal Irish *Lancers*, Colonel Bennitt had a most difficult duty to perform. The regiment was in a deplorable condition. He naturally made some enemies, and the form that the opposition took increased the difficulties of his position considerably. Young officers will occasionally lose their heads and act foolishly, but for seniors to have played the part which these did in the case of the 5th Lancers was unpardonable. All the more credit, therefore, is due to the chief, who has been enabled to hold his own and maintain discipline under circumstances of such a trying nature."

MISS PHYLLIS BROUGHTON'S action against Viscount Dangan, for alleged breach of promise of marriage, is practically certain to come into court, there being, it is said, no chance of a settlement. The viscount's income does not amount to more than £1,000 per annum, so that even if he desired to effect a compromise, he would find it difficult to satisfy the alleged wounded feelings of a lady who estimates the damages at £20,000. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., will defend the viscount, while the Solicitor-General will champion the lady. The case will be robbed of one of its sensational aspects by the fact that there are no letters in the case practically, so that the world will not be able to judge whether the amatory effusions of burlesque actresses and viscounts are as exuberant as those of the majority of the parties figuring in breach-of-promise cases. The statement of defence will not be delivered till after the long vacation, and as the case will then have to be entered and take its turn in the list, the hearing is yet a long way off, especially as there are a great many cases already entered for trial, while one of the common law judges will be engaged on the Parnell Commission.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CÆZARWITCH.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Cæzarwitch run this day :—

Tenebreuse	1
Millstream	2
Trayles	3

THE FUTURE OF BECHUANALAND.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at Gloucester yesterday, said that the Cape Government were mistaken in supposing that England intended to hand over Bechuanaland to the Cape. England, he said, preferred to retain her hold upon that country.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

VIENNA, OCT. 8.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned to Hungary from Bucharest, and will accompany the Crown Prince Rudolph on a bear hunting expedition.

THE BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCT. 9.

FIRST DAY.

THE PONY HURDLES.

Mr. Woolmer's Gift	1
Dr. Mouat's Shumal	2
Mahadeo Malapa's Dickson	3

THE SAWUNTWADY PLATE.

Capt. Stisted's Jack-O'Lantern	1
Mr. Cotgrave's Mandarin	2
Mr. MacGregor's Dersan	3

THE CRITERION.

Dr. Bull's Corinthian	1
Pitapoor's Kobold	2

THE BELGAUM DERBY.

Capt. Morris's Gold Leaf	1
Aga Junghi's Diamond	2
Col. Hickman's Shabab	3

THE CLUB CUP.

Capt Stisted's Jack-O'Lantern	1
Mr. Reeve's Seeta	2
Mr. MacGregor's Dersan	3

The races were highly successful, the Derby being splendid.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

The Belgaum week opened on Monday, when the Badminton match between Belgaum and the Visitors was played. Messrs. Down and Pollen met Messrs. Dawson and Lushington, when the Visitors won easily.

In cricket the Somerset Light Infantry played All Comers, and won easily, owing chiefly to Private Everitt's magnificent bowling, and Lieut. Fox's score of forty-four not out.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 9.

The appeal in the Hanmantrao case was fixed for to-day in the court of Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge, but on the application of Mr. Merwanji, pleader for the accused, made to-day in chambers, its hearing is postponed till Thursday.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 9.

The London correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Mr. Wallace will continue to act for sometime during the cold weather as Private Secretary after Lord Lansdowne's arrival.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Kalim Galli, 8th October.—While the retirement was being made from the Seri spur to the main ridge yesterday the 24th Punjab Infantry under Major Young reconnoitred along the ridge to Punjgali. The road is reported quite impracticable for laden animals without heavy labour. No water-supply is discovered *en route*. The 24th had three men killed and one wounded during reconnaissance. This morning a most successful reconnaissance was carried out in the same direction by the Royal Sussex Regiment and Khyber Rifles, the latter proved most useful. The casualties were one man of the 24th killed and two Khyberis wounded. The first column reports one Subadar of the 3rd Sikhs killed and two sepoys wounded last night. The position of our forces is as follows :—First column entrenched on Chittabat, second column on Kaim Galli, third column on Akhund Baba, and the River column at Kotkai. Shots were fired this morning at a convoy returning to Oghi for supplies. This was in our own territory.

Camp Kaim Galli, 9th October.—A column has gone out to-day to visit Seri and adjacent villages. It has been found impossible to move in these hills with baggage animals, and the only way to move is in small lightly equipped columns.

Kotkai through Darband, 8th October.—General Galbraith left camp this morning and ascended the mountain in rear of the position with the Royal Irish and the 4th Punjab Infantry. After three thousand feet of laborious climbing, the village Tilli on the crest, containing 130 men armed with rifles, was reached. In obedience to a summons sent for its submission two companies have been sent to occupy Kunhar, which appears deserted. General McQueen's guns were heard on the adjoining heights and the smoke was visible, but communication is not yet established. The Hindustani fanatics own to the loss of 110 at the action of Kotkai. The Hassanzais are reported to be about to send in their submission. The telegraph line has been cut by the enemy again. The column had thirty men altogether in hospital. Later the Hassanzais have been crossing the river with their goods in great number. During the last two days, the Hindustanis appear to be evacuating the maidan, apparently alarmed by the arrival of the Nawab's [illegible]. We shall occupy Kenher as soon as the roads have been rendered practicable. Meanwhile the troops are busily employed in getting in grain from the opposite side, and with the exception of a few stray shots fired this morning things are quiet. Private Orr, Royal Irish, and those who fell over the precipice died last night. Preparations are being made to move the wounded down to Darband to-morrow. They are all doing well.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Yesterday a force of 300 Sussex and 200 Khyberis supported by 100 Suffolk and 200 Pioneers, reconnoitered for survey purposes to Punjgali, which was successfully carried out. The Khyberis did excellent service, and destroyed some huts on the Abu spur. The enemy did not attempt to follow up the retiring party. Our casualties were : 3 Khyberis wounded ; 1 Subedar, 3rd Sikhs, killed, and two men wounded during the night. One man of the 24th Punjab Infantry was killed in the morning at picquet duty. The signalling arrangements are admirable, the columns being in daily communication. The working of the telegraph is also excellent.

KABUL NEWS.

A letter from the Amir, dated the 6th instant, gives details of the capture of Tashkarghan. At the commencement of the engagement of the 27th at Ghaznigak the section of the Amir's forces, under Abdulla Khan, Governor of Turkistan, was overpowered by the troops under Ishak Khan's General, Muhammad Husain. They were surrounded and disarmed, but the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan Orakzai, having routed and put to flight Ishak Khan, whose camp and guns were captured, turned to the assistance of Abdulla Khan and rescued his troops. Tashkarghan was occupied on the following day.

Ishak Khan is said to be in Mazat-I-Sharif.

This news has been confirmed in the main feature by news from Herat.

ADDITIONAL PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

Owing to pressure of work prior to Lord Dufferin's departure, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Under-Secretary, Home Department, has been temporarily appointed Additional Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 9.

The shooting for the matches detailed for the first day commenced shortly after six this morning under very favourable circumstances as regards the weather. The scores made throughout the day were not above the average. To-morrow their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's prizes will be shot for. No prize lists were published this evening.

DEATH OF MR. SANDERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

The somewhat sudden death of Mr. E. Sanderson, of Messrs. Sanderson and Company, Government Solicitors, cast a gloom on society here. While returning home from Miss Gomes's farewell concert he caught a chill, which proved fatal. Having a splendid baritone he cheerfully lent his services whenever a concert for a charitable object was organised. He was leader of the choir of Saint Paul's Cathedral; and Reverend Luckman delivered a most affecting funeral sermon on Sunday on Mr. Sanderson's pure Christian life.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with English mails of 28th ult., left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia also at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst.

PORT SAID, OCT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday.

SUEZ, OCT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s Oceana arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 9.

The French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived.

The mail steamer Malwa from China arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Madras and Penang Cable still interrupted. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 8.

10 p.m.	73·9

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	83·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India, the rise increases from three-hundredth in South India to the foot of the hills in Northern India, where it ranges from one to two-tenths. The pressure is highest in the Deccan, but the differences are small over India. To-day the skies have cleared in the Deccan, Bombay Coast, and Bengal ; fine clear weather obtains over nearly the whole country. Some thunder-showers have fallen on the Malabar Coast and Central Madras, and showers in Lower Burma.

THE POONA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 6.

THE Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures of 1888 was opened this evening by his Excellency the Governor, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay being present, as also the greater portion of the European and Native community of Poona. The Poona Town Hall, Heera Bagh, and surrounding gardens had been transformed into an attractive looking place of entertainment. The quadrangle, decorated with fountains, flowers, and flags, and surrounded by courts constructed to accommodate the vast number of exhibits, supplemented the hall, and made an extensive exhibition building. The spacious temporary entrance hall, brilliant with flags, ever-greens, and other decorations, was the scene of the opening ceremony. Heera Bagh in its palmy days, when a palace of the Peishwas, never wore such gala dress, and never attracted such a distinguished and varied assembly. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay arrived before five o'clock, and were conducted to their seats on the dais by Dr. Cooke and the other gentlemen of the Exhibition Committee, and just at five the Royal Party arrived, the Governor's Band playing the National Anthem as they walked up the crimson-carpeted way to the dais, through the throng of gaily-dressed visitors of many nationalities. His Excellency, in a long, comprehensive speech, touched upon the value of an industrial exhibition first as a museum, where the goods of different manufacturers could be displayed, secondly, as a stimulus to technical education and trade, and, thirdly, as a place of amusement and recreation. His Excellency alluded to the new Technical Institute of Bombay, and to the prospect of great extension and improvement in the manufactures of Bombay in consequence, making it possible for Poona to hold, at some future time, an exhibition of varied products supplied from the factories of the Bombay Presidency alone. He spoke with hearty appreciation of Doctor Cooke's assistance in the preliminary arrangements of the exhibition, and of the well-known efficiency of the Poona College of Science, which includes the first technical institute on this side of India, and which owes its success to Dr. Cooke's energy, skill, and devotion. He complimented Mr. Nam Josi, an active-minded member of the Municipality, on the success of the exhibition. Mr. Balkrishna A. Gupte was also highly complimented for the indefatigable energy he had shown in the collection and effective arrangement of the exhibits. After declaring the exhibition open, but before the assembly proceeded to inspect it, his Excellency was requested by the Chief of Kurundwad to unveil a marble bust of the late Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a former Governor of Bombay. The bust is the work of a deceased native artist of considerable repute, named Bhewa Satara, and is a memorial paid for by a subscription raised by the Chiefs of Sangli and Kurundwad. His Excellency, after mentioning that Sir Seymour opened the first Poona Exhibition, and after a short eulogy, unveiled the bust, which is considered a good likeness. The gubernatorial and ducal party then proceeded to inspect the exhibits, followed by the large assembly. It was remarked by some hyper-critical visitors that though the exhibition is said to contain over 20,000 articles, it appeared to be a collection of goods such as may be seen displayed at the doors of Indian hotels or in so-called curiosity shops. The criticism is to some extent true with regard to the fancy goods and silks and cottons, but those who examined the utilitarian exhibits carefully must have been surprised to notice that so many things that were formerly invariably imported could now be made in the country by native craftsmen. For instance, among the exhibits may be seen a steam-engine and a slate-cutting machine from Kohlapore, with specimens of ornamental panels, cooking slabs, school slates, and various other articles manufactured from Indian slate. Scientific instruments made by natives of the same place, also a glass-blowing machine and specimens of glass. Plaister of Paris figures—not very perfect—but a beginning nevertheless. Specimens of drainage pipes, tiles and building bricks, looking very substantial, manufactured by Messrs. Burn and Co., of Ranegunge, Calcutta, and pottery quite undistinguishable from European ware. Specimens of vests and socks made at the Goculdas Mills, Bombay. A fountain playing by electricity. Massive looking iron safes manufactured in Bombay. A printing press from Baroda. Excellent paper of various kinds made at the Reay Mills, the venture in which the Puddumji family have risked so much capital, not merely as a speculation, but from patriotic motives.

The Baroda glassware is rough, but still a good beginning, and the industry might, as his Excellency suggested in his speech, be developed into a lucrative trade if the outturn of soda-water bottles alone prevented the importation of those widely-used recipients of "*Belatee pani*," a beverage that even caste natives do not despise, and without which no European exists. A large clock (not going, it is true,) made, with the exception of the spring, at Indore, by Bulwant Bagwat, is another evidence of the presence of skilled workmen. Also a revolving silver vase for flowers moving by native made clock-work, and a revolving umbrella over a golden figure of Gunputtee, moved in the same way. A model steam-engine, and a vice and drilling and punching machine, made at the College of Science, locks, knives, and various other things show that India has started on a new industrial life. Among the most striking exhibits was a handsome teakwood cabinet, beautifully inlaid with ivory and sandal wood. This and the other articles of furniture from the Rutnagiri School of Industry might have been sold twice over on the opening day, so much were they admired. A shield, made of rhinoceros's skin, handsomely carved and ornamented by Purshottam Khushal, attracted much attention, the price being Rs. 365. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has purchased it. The carriages sent from the factory of Mr. Pestonjee B. Press deserve special inspection, they are fitted with the latest European contrivances, and are European in their perfect finish and quiet good taste. The prices, too, appear to be moderate.

The Sawantwadi Court was another great attraction, the cabinets and other articles being truly Indian in colour and ornamentation. The Sawantwadi lacquer-work, as now exhibited, is the outcome of some small indigenous industry that was confined to the manufacture of toys and badly finished *papier mâché* boxes before Colonel Westropp's interest in the technical education of the people of the State led him to design cabinets, brackets, tables, and other articles that could be suitably produced in lacquered wood-work, and to direct in person the carrying out of the designs. In this court there are also pretty embroidered table borders, ornaments made of stained and engraved cocoanut shells, and others of engraved black marble, and of bison's horn. It is remarkable that the Native States have contributed largely to the exhibition, showing that technical education is steadily progressing in the country generally.

The pottery exhibits are numerous from Calcutta, Madras, the Punjab, and Bombay, the latter, from Mr. Terry's Wonderland Pottery Work, carrying off the palm for artistic designs and Oriental colouring.

The silk goods exhibited by Himdumal Balmakund, of Poona, are said by judges to equal in fineness and evenness the finest Chinese silks—one of the many good results of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Indian silk producers find they are able to compete with China since using the English reeling machines introduced by Mr. Wardle and exhibited at the Colonial Exhibition. The collection of Ahmedabad and Surat kinkobs and silks, worth Rs. 40,000 or more, were, of course, much admired, and will, probably, meet with buyers among the Native Princes now in Poona. Dosabhoy Wadia, of Bombay, exhibits a large number of Cashmere shawls, both plain and embroidered, as well as rich silks. The less ornamental but not less useful collection from Dinapore of cotton goods, consisting of durable table-cloths, towels, cotton plaids, and mixtures of cotton and silk, will doubtless attract many purchasers. The carpets, Thana cloths, baskets, a basket carriage, and other things made by prison labour, are of excellent workmanship. His Excellency, in the opening speech, especially complimented Doctor Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerowda Jail, with regard to the remarkably successful development under him of jail manufactures.

Some water vessels, ornamented with stucco work, an industry resuscitated by Mr. Ebden, Collector of Bijapur, were inspected with much interest ; the designs being copies from the ornamentation of the Bijapur palaces. The Koft metal work exhibited by Mahomed Azin and others was much admired, also the silver work from Cutch, and Messrs. Cursetji's specimens from his silver workshops at Ahmednuggur, which are of excellent quality, and far less expensive than the Cutch silver ware.

Last, but by no means least, must be mentioned an assortment of jewelry, exhibited by Chuni Lal Panna Lal, of Bombay, worth ten lakhs ; a pearl necklace alone being worth two and-a-half lakhs, and a splendid belt of pearls, Rs. 25,000, and a rough diamond, weighing 200 carats, Rs. 25,000 ! It is said that there has hitherto been no such public exhibition of jewelry in all India.

The Fine Art Gallery must be left for future notice. This is the weakest portion of the Exhibition, for though there are some few works of art, it is not too severe to characterize much that may be found on the walls as absolute rubbish. The artist, Ravi Vurma, has won the first prize for oils, and Abbalal Mahaldar, a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, the first prize for water-colours ; his pictures of native women showing very considerable talent. Ravi Vurma's pictures, exhibited at the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition of 1887, illustrating Byron's Lalla Rookh, and the Sanscrit Poem Sakuntala, were bought by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, and have now been kindly lent for exhibition by the Baroda Darbar. Mention must not be omitted of a wonderful head of a Gosavi, carved in wood by a nameless artist in the Miraj State. His talent will surely lead him ere long to be proud of his name. Two historical pictures should also be mentioned in this passing notice, each a century old—one, a painting of Nana Phadnavis, the great Maratha Prime Minister, and the other of Savai Madarao, the last but one of the Peishwas, the prince who owned Heera Bagh.

The Poona Exhibition is to remain open for two months. It is on the whole a great success, and Mr. Nam Josi, with whom the idea started, deserves hearty congratulations. Such a valuable collection has never before been made on this side of India. Much of the success is also due to the indefatigable energy and great experience of Mr. Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte. Mr. Gupte was official delegate of the Bombay Government in the Calcutta, London, and Antwerp Exhibitions, and had charge of the Indian exhibits in all these places. If the committee succeed in establishing, as they propose to do, a permanent Institution in connection with the local museum, utilizing part of the collection that has now been made for the purpose, Mr. Gupte's remarkable success will probably ensure to him the appointment of curator to the new institution.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is time that the tenants in the Girgaum Ward should come forward and insist on a number of tenants—not landlords nor landlords' agents—being sent to the Corporation. The tenants of Bombay are not represented in the Corporation ; the Corporation is a merely landlord body, and the landlords in that body, while talking about public measures, are thinking really and naturally of the interests of their own class. We have had far too many of the landlord Corporationers or landlord hacks. The tenants of Malabar Hill, which is in the Girgaum Ward, are specially concerned in this question. The Municipality might be compelled to carry out a proper system of drainage for the Hill, which is now so crowded ; but this and all other improvements are not likely to be facilitated by the landlord class. The fear lest taxation should be increased is at the bottom of all the opposition to sanitary improvements. Let the tenants awake, and choose out men who have no interest in perpetuating the present dangerous condition of things on Malabar Hill and in other quarters of the city. The tenants should combine and insist on all candidates, who ask for votes, first answering the following questions :—

A.—Are you a landlord ?

B.—Are your relatives landlords ?

C.—If a landlord, do you do your duty to your tenants ?

D.—How often do you visit your houses and hear complaints from the tenants ?

E.—Are your properties in proper repair ?

F.—Are your properties clean ? If filthy, give explanation.

G.—How often during the last three years have you been prosecuted by the Municipality for neglecting to keep your properties in repair or in a clean condition ?

H.—How often during the last three years have your tenants complained against your neglect of duty towards them ?

I.—Will you promise to keep your properties in proper repair and in a clean state ; and if you fail to do so to return the rents received from the tenants, and also pay the tenants compensation ?

J.—Will you promise to use your influence with your relatives for the benefit of their tenants, and if they neglect their duty, do you engage to place their names in a resolution before the Corporation ?

If these questions be answered satisfactorily, then the independent elector will be justified in promising his vote ; but not otherwise.

B.

THE MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your interesting remarks and valuable suggestions for removing the mosquito plague, I am afraid no local remedies will destroy the insects. I was out at Bandora yesterday, and I found the mosquitoes as numerous as in Bombay. The curious phenomenon is that the mosquitoes are less numerous in the most swampy portion of Bombay, namely, Byculla and Parell, than on the ridges on either side of the island, namely, Malabar, Cumballa, and Chinchpoogly Hills. The swarms seem to have been driven to the highest ground. A fact not yet pointed out is that the mosquitoes are a new species.

Oct. 7. TRUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My dwelling place is near the Mahalukshmi station. The building is quite a new one, and it is quite clean. I find it very pleasant to stay there during the daytime, but I am very sorry to say that the night begins with the company of troublesome mosquitoes. We (especially my poor children) are in terror of them, for their bites are indeed very troublesome. We are obliged to close our windows and doors before sunset, to prevent the visit of these innumerable pests. I believe that these curious creatures are the products of the stagnant water near the houses. I earnestly ask, Who is to be blamed ? Whether the Municipality or the landholders ? Will you or any of your readers be pleased to answer this query ?

Oct. 8. A. B.

DHARWAR NATIVE GYMKHANA.

A MEETING was held in the old Gymkhana this morning, under the patronage of Rao Bahadur Babajirao Lakshman Savant. The Talim Master, Mr. Bapurao Vaize, a skilled athlete, was elected president. Among the large concourse of the people assembled, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Limaye, Shriniwasrao Rodda, and Anantrao Venkatesh Panandikar, Messrs. Gurnathrao, Vakil, Babu Dinanath Gangoli, Gurshiddappa Hapali Venkatesh Anant, Krishnarao Lada, Vajruvelle Modliar, Prabhappa, and others seemed to be determined to take advantage of the Gymkhana to the fullest extent. Mr. K. B. Savant read in Marathi an elaborate essay on "Health," and Mr. N. B. Savant read an English essay on "Exercise," which was well received by the English knowing portion of the audience. The essays by Messrs. Konaraddi and Rave showed that the advocates of the Gymkhana games have begun in right earnest to look after their health after the English fashion.

AN interesting law-suit, says an up-country paper, will come before the Calcutta Courts next month. Four of the most charming young ladies of the Stanley Opera Company are the Misses Amy, Dolly and Flora Childs, and Flora Clifton, the latter the cousin of the former. Mr. Stanley, it appears, is keeping the quartette against the wishes of the father and uncle, Mr. W. Childs, of Melbourne, and he has consequently despatched a power-of-attorney to India, authorising a gentleman in this country to proceed against Mr. Stanley for the release of the young ladies, the payment of their salaries, and the provision of passages to Australia.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCT. 6.

THIS week has taken us back to the days of stew and simmer during the hot weather. We have had a few very heavy showers, and the nights are fairly cool and pleasant, but the days are just stifling. The thermometer does not show a very high reading; but dense clouds, hovering around, keep the atmosphere intensely close—a state of affairs conducive to a decided depression of spirits. Polo and practising for the races have been the outdoor amusements for the week, and the Somerset folks have given three performances of "a grand military assault-at-arms." The first, on Wednesday afternoon, for all the children of the garrison : admittance free. The entertainment was a real treat to the little ones, who so seldom have any amusement of the kind. On the nights of the 4th and 5th two more performances were given—the first Garrison night, and the second for the Staff. The programme gone through was very like the one given a little time ago. Part I. began with bar bell exercise by squad. This was done with great precision and spirit. Bayonet *vs.* bayonet displayed careful practice too. Exercises on the vaulting horse and group came third. Here also one plainly saw that gymnastic exercises were by no manner of means neglected in the Somerset Regiment. The physique of most of the performers was splendid, and the various feats were gone through with ease and grace, combined with agility. Sergeant-Instructor Craddock's performances were well worthy of the plaudits they received. The fencing and the broad sword were considered good, and bayonet *vs* sword particularly so. Bayonet seemed to my untrained ideas on the subject to be the winning weapon. The bayonet exercise by squad was perfectly rendered. Two of the groups were very well done, the one depicting "Prince of Wales' Feathers" and the crest of the Regiment. Exercises on double trapeze by Corporals Williams and Guard were quite equal to the similar performance at the last assault-at-arms. The men seemed as much at home on their airy perch as they lounged on the most comfortable of "upholsterer's darlings" in the way of easy chairs. One feat particularly called for applause, one man put his feet into a sort of lasso, and then lowered himself by his arms, the other also lowered himself, and got his feet into the same loop, then the first man let himself turn, and was simply suspended by his feet resting against the cord, which was kept in position by the feet of his comrade.

"A Wonderful Elephant" was produced by the Clown Joey, and with the help of the "Phantom Bobby" went through slow and quick marches, swallowed flutes, "Bobbys'" staff, old shoes, &c., and after swallowing a flute, music emanated from the animal's interior in a most ludicrous manner. The said Wonderful Elephant was, of course, only a made-up one, composed of two men, one before and the other behind, their limbs encased in the most baggy of baggy "inexpressibles," and who evidently supported a hollow frame which answered as the receptacle of the elephant's large and very varied meal. The frame was covered with a cloth, the colour of an elephant's skin, and a very well got-up mask did for the head. The man who acted "forelegs" had one arm through the imitation trunk, and moved it about in a most lifelike and truly elephantine manner. The flapping ears were all there, and flapped in a very natural way, too. The clowns, four in number, two men and two boys, joined in all the exercises. The wee clowns were capital acrobats, they clambered up and performed on the horizontal and parallel bars and did exercises on the vaulting horse as well as and much better than many a bigger man. The big clowns were soldiers and the wee ones the sons of the Barrack Master, now stationed here, Lieutenant Richardson. Mr. Johnstone, one of the Somerset officers, was to have been one of the clowns, but met with an accident on Thursday night, sprained his ankle, and could not put in an appearance at all last night. He was much missed, as, although the men who so promptly took the part of clowns were good gymnasts, they did not shine quite so much as clowns. The entertainment closed with a pantomime, the usual screaming and tumbling farce, that is generally the *finale* on occasions of this sort. I am sure "aching bones" must be a general complaint amongst the gymnasts of the S. L. I. this morning. The theatre was crowded on Thursday, and very fairly filled last night.

It has rained off and on all to-day. It is to be hoped that next week will be fair, so that the programme of festivities, which I append, will be gone through without let or hindrance.

Mr. Molesworth, of the Artillery, met with a nasty accident. A few days ago while taking a horse over a fence, it tumbled backwards, falling on him, and to all appearance seriously injuring its rider. I have not heard how Mr. Molesworth is doing now. It is feared that he will not be able to ride at the races, and as he is one of our best gentleman jockeys, his absence will be a drawback to the success of the meeting.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

MONDAY, 8th—8 a.m. Badminton., 11 a. m. Cricket, and 8-30 p. m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Tuesday, 9th—8 a. m. Tennis Singles, 4 p. m. Races, and 9-30 p. m. Dance at Club.

Wednesday, 10th—11 a. m. Cricket, and 8-30 p.m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Thursday, 11th—8 a. m. Tennis Doubles, 4 p. m. Races, and 9-30 p. m. Fancy Ball.

Friday, 12th—11 a. m. Cricket, 4-30 p. m. Pigeon Shooting, and 8-30 p. m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Saturday, 13th—8 a.m. Tennis Ladies and Gentlemen Doubles, and 4 p. m. Races.

LORD REAY ON THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

A KARRACHI paper, the *Phœnix*, publishes the substance of a letter, which it says Lord Reay has addressed to a correspondent at Ahmedabad on the Indian Congress. According to the Karachi paper—

His Excellency expresses his astonishment that after 3½ years, his principles and views should be so little known as to render it possible for any one to give credence to injurious rumours such as we have referred to. In regard to the Police Circular he says he has never seen it, that he has never dreamt of enquiring who did or who did not belong to the Congress, and that he will never tolerate any sort of intimidation of would-be Congressionists, direct or indirect. That the Congress criticises the administration, and that the administration *must* welcome such criticism, as tending to improvement and the eradication of abuses. That his one duty and desire is to improve and strengthen the administration, and that it is, therefore, impossible for him to look with disfavour on a movement, which promises so materially to assist in this work. On the contrary, his position towards the Congress is that of stage manager to stage critic ; in other words, that while not feeling himself bound to accept all the Congress says he feels bound to give his most careful consideration to all it puts forward, and draw thence every possible hint for the improvement of the performance which he directs. He then goes no to refer to the absurd rumour of his having declined to distribute the prizes to the Anjuman-i-Islam School, because Mr. Budruddin had been President of the last Congress, and points out that so far from having any prejudice against Mr. Budruddin or the Anjuman on account of their participation in the Congress movement they have his full sympathy, and he has only this week directed the acceleration of the arrangements for their school for which his Government has granted a noble site and Rs. 38,000. His Excellency adds that he should have thought that such absurd stories would not have needed contradiction, and, truly, to wise men they never did need it, but when they are given currency to by designing men, when they are circulated on the authority, in some cases, of European officials amongst the ignorant masses, the time comes when it is needful to contradict them, and we rejoice that we have found ourselves in a position to contradict them, thus, once for all, and confute out of his own lips these slanderers of our most liberal Governor, who have attempted to impose on the public the belief that he, the advocate ever of justice to the people, is inimical, instead of thoroughly friendly as he has ever been, to the National Congress movement.

"THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Sufferer," has induced me to refer to the Calendars of the University, to see if a similarly "disastrous" result was ever recorded. I find that the highest percentage of successful candidates in the L. M. and S. examinations is 100 per cent. ; this percentage was obtained for three consecutive years, *i.e.*, 1871-72-73, and that the lowest percentage on record in the examination is 44 in 1886. It must be remembered that the L. M. and S. examination entitles passed students to a diploma allowing them to practise, and hence its standard is very stiff. The examination, the results of which were declared yesterday, is not a degree examination ; yet it shows a very poor result, only 14 per cent. The easier examination ought to show a better result. There is no doubt some radical defect in the tuition received or in the examination. I am not inclined to believe that the present batch is inferior to all the batches that have gone before. I may mention that I am in no way concerned with medical examinations or studies, neither have I a son in the College for whom I speak. I am only an

OBSERVER.

A PROPOSED SANITARIUM FOR GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your well-known interest in all that relates to the prosperity of Native States induces me to take up my pen to enlist your sympathies in a very important matter, in which the interests of the Gaekwari State are very closely involved.

For two years past his Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, G. C. S. I., has been in search of health, and his absence has invariably caused regret to his subjects and to all his well-wishers alike. It cannot be denied that so long an absence does not affect his own interests as well as those of his numerous subjects. It is, however, confidently stated that, the Prince, having once experienced the benefits and delight of European sanitariums, will hereafter feel very irksome by a prolonged stay in his capital, unless he has opportunities for a change twice or thrice a year. One who is endowed with liberal education and cultured tastes, unless he wishes to be a martyr to his duties, is not likely to remain fixed in a capital, which is often trying owing to its scorching heat and periodical sultriness. The fact that the public in India have of late years learnt to show intolerance towards those of the native princes who are predisposed more to luxury than to business, furnishes a strong reason to those concerned to secure every possible inducement to its active Ruler to spend the greater portion of his time in his own capital and in his own territories, where there is much varied and substantial work to be done for the next quarter of a century.

There is little that is attractive, either from the point of view of health or of pleasure, in the Baroda territory. The settlement at Oomreith, near Nausari, furnishes pure sea breeze, but the solitude of this seaside place would forbid any long stay there. Okhamandal is another sanitarium situate on a sea coast, but is something of an Andaman Island of Guzerat. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that all the places that have certain features of a sanitarium for Baroda are at the extremities of the State, that they are too far away from the capital with which the Ruler should keep in touch, wherever his temporary residence may be.

The question of providing some agreeable break for his officers, who have to toil from year to year in the not over-exhilarating climate of Baroda, is also worthy of the serious attention of the Maharaja. If a sanitarium then can be found near at hand, a grave difficulty of the Baroda State will have been overcome. In endeavouring to solve this difficulty I have been influenced also by certain reasons in connection with the Baroda City water-supply.

Fortunately for Baroda, about twenty-two miles to the north-east as the crow flies, there are the magnificent hills of Powaghud, where, not many centuries ago, flourished a great city, named Chaporner, the ruins of which are found all about the hills for many a mile. They are clearly visible at Baroda, and more than half the district encountered as one rides up to the hills belong to the Gaekwar. They are embosomed in forest and mountain scenery of luxuriant and in places delicious richness, and peaks, valleys, and tablelands abound. They have been mostly the sport reserves of British officers. Several streams issue from these ranges—among them are the Baroda Rivers proper, the Surya and the Wishwamitry, the flood violence of which the State has, in recent years, attempted to regulate in various forms. For six months out of twelve the hills are very habitable, and one may spend week after week with great profit and delight to himself, for there are most endearing ruins to be explored ; and to a botanist and a scientific forester the jungles here are an elysium. The high peaks and the splendid elevated flat hill summits, which once teemed with palaces and castles, command most lovely views, and on a fine morning the Mandwi, the Chimnabai or the Gujerat College towers of the Gaekwar's capital are clearly observable from these heights. The lovers of the feathered tribes will find an abundant stock in many important classes, and especially the Gallinaceæ, Passeres and Scansores classes.

My object here, however, is not so much to point out the utility of Powaghud to naturalists or archæologists as its close affinity with the capital town of the Gaekwar to which these hills must either be a source of grievance or comfort. The anxieties of the Municipal authorities have been very keen whenever the two rivers which issue from Powaghud have overflowed ; and though the evil has been abated since some of the measures suggested have been adopted, a considerable evil will still exercise the patience of those who wish well to Baroda until some territorial change is effected between the Bombay and Baroda Governments.

It must be understood that I speak entirely as a private person not aware of how the proposal may be viewed on either side. I reveal this proposal to-day, as the public grounds on which it is based are becoming stronger year after year. If the proposal is condemned, I would then ask, Of what great use is either the Okhamandal or the Kodinar districts at the land's end, as it were, of Kattywar, to the Gaekwar, who rules in the heart of Gujerat ? To my mind the results to him of the great trouble and expense of those outlying portions are not adequate to the waste and barrenness involved. Okhamandal, being one of the strategical positions on that very exposed sea-coast, may well be commanded by the British Government if the tract extending up to Powaghud (the hills included) could be ceded to the Gaekwar's Government. This cession will make the Baroda Division more compact, while the Bombay Government will be doing a beneficent act to several lakhs of people by handing over their source of waters to their own Ruler. Those who witnessed the Wishwamitry and Surya floods in 1877 must have been convinced how near a universal destruction the city and the camp then had approached. Unless a complete control over these rivers is vested in the Gaekwar much danger, in my opinion, will exist to the health and prosperity of the Gaekwar's population. Irrigation is much wanted between Baroda and Powaghud. The Gaekwar State is young enough to carry it out with the help of these rivers in a manner that would benefit the adjacent British districts also. The situation and formation of the hills and their valleys afford admirable facilities for storing rain waters as they fall on the hills and the tablelands below, while the more downward course of the rivers, overflowing from the intercepted confluent points, can be utilised to the immense good of the vast expanses of uncultivated land which intervenes between Aujiwa and Baroda and elsewhere. I understand that at the foot of Powaghud most magnificent sites exist, with natural facilities, as very spacious and very deep gathering reservoirs ; and if a detailed survey were effected the hills would be found quite capable of affording a very large amount of pure potable water.

But this, however, is only the auxiliary reasons for the proposal here dwelt upon. As the hills can be so well converted into a sanitarium, both the Ruler and subjects of Baroda will, I believe, take them as a blessing if they were allowed for the construction of buildings and laying out of gardens, &c. Considerable expenditure will have to be incurred to render the hills fully habitable, render them more healthy, and provide them with roads and other structures. It is not possible that the British Government could find money to create a new sanitarium when they have so many other demands on their purse, while Gujerat generally will be benefited by rendering Powaghud once more habitable. From one end of Gujerat to the other there is not a single health-resort for its people. The official and other classes have to go for it to long distances. All this general inconvenience will be obviated, and both Gaekwari and British Gujerat will be benefited if the suggestion here explained can be fully acted upon.

To the people of Baroda Powaghud will prove immensely beneficial. It would not matter for what time the Gaekwar was away there. His officials could run up in an hour to receive orders, and the present heavy disbursements would be avoided. At present one of the great Baroda difficulties is that its gathering area of water, or the watershed of the Surya and Wishwamitry, lies under foreign jurisdiction. Reports

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CÆZARWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Cæzarwitch run this day :—

Tenebreuse	1
Millstream	2
Trayles	3

THE FUTURE OF BECHUANALAND.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at Gloucester yesterday, said that the Cape Government were mistaken in supposing that England intended to hand over Bechuanaland to the Cape. England, he said, preferred to retain her hold upon that country.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned to Hungary from Bucharest, and will accompany the Crown Prince Rudolph on a bear hunting expedition.

THE BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 9.

FIRST DAY.

THE PONY HURDLES.

Mr. Woolmer's Gift	1
Dr. Mouat's Shumal	2
Mahadeo Malapa's Dickson	3

THE SAWUNTWADY PLATE.

Capt. Stisted's Jack-O'Lantern	1
Mr. Cotgrave's Mandarin	2
Mr. MacGregor's Dersan	3

THE CRITERION.

Dr. Bull's Corinthian	1
Pitapoor's Kobold	2

THE BELGAUM DERBY.

Capt. Morris's Gold Leaf	1
Aga Junghi's Diamond	2
Col. Hickman's Shabab	3

THE CLUB CUP.

Capt Stisted's Jack-O'Lantern	1
Mr. Reeve's Seeta	2
Mr. MacGregor's Dersan	3

The races were highly successful, the Derby being splendid.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

The Belgaum week opened on Monday, when the Badminton match between Belgaum and the Visitors was played. Messrs. Down and Pollen met Messrs. Dawson and Lushington, when the Visitors won easily.

In cricket the Somerset Light Infantry played All Comers, and won easily, owing chiefly to Private Everitt's magnificent bowling, and Lieut. Fox's score of forty-four not out.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The appeal in the Hanmantrao case was fixed for to-day in the court of Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge, but on the application of Mr. Merwanji, pleader for the accused, made to-day in chambers, its hearing is postponed till Thursday.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The London correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Mr. Wallace will continue to act for sometime during the cold weather as Private Secretary after Lord Lansdowne's arrival.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Kalim Galli, 8th October.– While the retirement was being made from the Seri spur to the main ridge yesterday the 24th Punjab Infantry under Major Young reconnoitred along the ridge to Punjgali. The road is reported quite impracticable for laden animals without heavy labour. No water-supply is discovered *en route*. The 24th had three men killed and one wounded during reconnaissance. This morning a most successful reconnaissance was carried out in the same direction by the Royal Sussex Regiment and Khyber Rifles, the latter proved most useful. The casualties were one man of the 24th killed and two Khyberis wounded. The first column reports one Subadar of the 3rd Sikhs killed and two sepoys wounded last night. The position of our forces is as follows :—First column entrenched on Chittabat, second column on Kaim Galli, third column on Akhund Baba, and the River column at Kotkai. Shots were fired this morning at a convoy returning to Oghi for supplies. This was in our own territory.

Camp Kaim Galli, 9th October.—A column has gone out to-day to visit Seri and adjacent villages. It has been found impossible to move in these hills with baggage animals, and the only way to move is in small lightly equipped columns.

Kotkai through Darband, 8th October.—General Galbraith left camp this morning and ascended the mountain in rear of the position with the Royal Irish and the 4th Punjab Infantry. After three thousand feet of laborious climbing, the village Tilli on the crest, containing 130 men armed with rifles, was reached. In obedience to a summons sent for its submission two companies have been sent to occupy Kunhar, which appears deserted. General McQueen's guns were heard on the adjoining heights and the smoke was visible, but communication is not yet established. The Hindustani fanatics own to the loss of 110 at the action of Kotkai. The Hassanzais are reported to be about to send in their submission. The telegraph line has been cut by the enemy again. The column had thirty men altogether in hospital. Later the Hassanzais have been crossing the river with their goods in great number. During the last two days, the Hindustanis appear to be evacuating the maidan, apparently alarmed by the arrival of the Nawab's [illegible]. We shall occupy Kenher as soon as the roads have been rendered practicable. Meanwhile the troops are busily employed in getting in grain from the opposite side, and with the exception of a few stray shots fired this morning things are quiet. Private Orr, Royal Irish, and those who fell over the precipice died last night. Preparations are being made to move the wounded down to Darband to-morrow. They are all doing well.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Yesterday a force of 300 Sussex and 200 Khyberis supported by 100 Suffolk and 200 Pioneers, reconnoitered for survey purposes to Punjgali, which was successfully carried out. The Khyberis did excellent service, and destroyed some huts on the Abu spur. The enemy did not attempt to follow up the retiring party. Our casualties were : 3 Khyberis wounded ; 1 Subedar, 3rd Sikhs, killed, and two men wounded during the night. One man of the 24th Punjab Infantry was killed in the morning at picquet duty. The signalling arrangements are admirable, the columns being in daily communication. The working of the telegraph is also excellent.

KABUL NEWS.

A letter from the Amir, dated the 6th instant, gives details of the capture of Tashkarghan. At the commencement of the engagement of the 27th at Ghaznigak the section of the Amir's forces, under Abdulla Khan, Governor of Turkistan, was overpowered by the troops under Ishak Khan's General, Muhammad Husain. They were surrounded and disarmed, but the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan Orakzai, having routed and put to flight Ishak Khan, whose camp and guns were captured, turned to the assistance of Abdulla Khan and rescued his troops. Tashkarghan was occupied on the following day.

Ishak Khan is said to be in Mazat-I-Sharif.

This news has been confirmed in the main feature by news from Herat.

ADDITIONAL PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

Owing to pressure of work prior to Lord Dufferin's departure, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Under-Secretary, Home Department, has been temporarily appointed Additional Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The shooting for the matches detailed for the first day commenced shortly after six this morning under very favourable circumstances as regards the weather. The scores made throughout the day were not above the average. To-morrow their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's prizes will be shot for. No prize lists were published this evening.

DEATH OF MR. SANDERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The somewhat sudden death of Mr. E. Sanderson, of Messrs. Sanderson and Company, Government Solicitors, cast a gloom on society here. While returning home from Miss Gomes's farewell concert he caught a chill, which proved fatal. Having a splendid baritone he cheerfully lent his services whenever a concert for a charitable object was organised. He was leader of the choir of Saint Paul's Cathedral; and Reverend Luckman delivered a most affecting funeral sermon on Sunday on Mr. Sanderson's pure Christian life.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with English mails of 28th ult., left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia also at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst.

PORT SAID, Oct. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s Oceana arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

The French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived.

The mail steamer Malwa from China arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Madras and Penang Cable still interrupted. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 8.

10 p.m.	73·9

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	83·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India, the rise increases from three-hundredth in South India to the foot of the hills in Northern India, where it ranges from one to two-tenths. The pressure is highest in the Deccan, but the differences are small over India. To-day the skies have cleared in the Deccan, Bombay Coast, and Bengal ; fine clear weather obtains over nearly the whole country. Some thunder-showers have fallen on the Malabar Coast and Central Madras, and showers in Lower Burma.

THE POONA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures of 1888 was opened this evening by his Excellency the Governor, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay being present, as also the greater portion of the European and Native community of Poona. The Poona Town Hall, Heera Bagh, and surrounding gardens had been transformed into an attractive looking place of entertainment. The quadrangle, decorated with fountains, flowers, and flags, and surrounded by courts constructed to accommodate the vast number of exhibits, supplemented the hall, and made an extensive exhibition building. The spacious temporary entrance hall, brilliant with flags, ever-greens, and other decorations, was the scene of the opening ceremony. Heera Bagh in its palmy days, when a palace of the Peishwas, never wore such gala dress, and never attracted such a distinguished and varied assembly. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay arrived before five o'clock, and were conducted to their seats on the dais by Dr. Cooke and the other gentlemen of the Exhibition Committee, and just at five the Royal Party arrived, the Governor's Band playing the National Anthem as they walked up the crimson-carpeted way to the dais, through the throng of gaily-dressed visitors of many nationalities. His Excellency, in a long, comprehensive speech, touched upon the value of an industrial exhibition first as a museum, where the goods of different manufacturers could be displayed, secondly, as a stimulus to technical education and trade, and, thirdly, as a place of amusement and recreation. His Excellency alluded to the new Technical Institute of Bombay, and to the prospect of great extension and improvement in the manufactures of Bombay in consequence, making it possible for Poona to hold, at some future time, an exhibition of varied products supplied from the factories of the Bombay Presidency alone. He spoke with hearty appreciation of Doctor Cooke's assistance in the preliminary arrangements of the exhibition, and of the well-known efficiency of the Poona College of Science, which includes the first technical institute on this side of India, and which owes its success to Dr. Cooke's energy, skill, and devotion. He complimented Mr. Nam Josi, an active-minded member of the Municipality, on the success of the exhibition. Mr. Balkrishna A. Gupte was also highly complimented for the indefatigable energy he had shown in the collection and effective arrangement of the exhibits. After declaring the exhibition open, but before the assembly proceeded to inspect it, his Excellency was requested by the Chief of Kurundwad to unveil a marble bust of the late Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a former Governor of Bombay. The bust is the work of a deceased native artist of considerable repute, named Bhewa Satara, and is a memorial paid for by a subscription raised by the Chiefs of Sangli and Kurundwad. His Excellency, after mentioning that Sir Seymour opened the first Poona Exhibition, and after a short eulogy, unveiled the bust, which is considered a good likeness. The gubernatorial and ducal party then proceeded to inspect the exhibits, followed by the large assembly. It was remarked by some hypercritical visitors that though the exhibition is said to contain over 20,000 articles, it appeared to be a collection of goods such as may be seen displayed at the doors of Indian hotels or in so-called curiosity shops. The criticism is to some extent true with regard to the fancy goods and silks and cottons, but those who examined the utilitarian exhibits carefully must have been surprised to notice that so many things that were formerly invariably imported could now be made in the country by native craftsmen. For instance, among the exhibits may be seen a steam-engine and a slate-cutting machine from Kohlapore, with specimens of ornamental panels, cooking slabs, school slates, and various other articles manufactured from Indian slate. Scientific instruments made by natives of the same place, also a glass-blowing machine and specimens of glass. Plaister of Paris figures—not very perfect—but a beginning nevertheless. Specimens of drainage pipes, tiles and building bricks, looking very substantial, manufactured by Messrs. Burn and Co., of Ranegunge, Calcutta, and pottery quite undistinguishable from European ware. Specimens of vests and socks made at the Goculdas Mills, Bombay. A fountain playing by electricity. Massive looking iron safes manufactured in Bombay. A printing press from Baroda. Excellent paper of various kinds made at the Reay Mills, the venture in which the Puddumji family have risked so much capital, not merely as a speculation, but from patriotic motives.

The Baroda glassware is rough, but still a good beginning, and the industry might, as his Excellency suggested in his speech, be developed into a lucrative trade if the outturn of soda-water bottles alone prevented the importation of those widely-used recipients of "*Belatee pani*," a beverage that even caste natives do not despise, and without which no European exists. A large clock (not going, it is true,) made, with the exception of the spring, at Indore, by Bulwant Bagwat, is another evidence of the presence of skilled workmen. Also a revolving silver vase for flowers moving by native made clock-work, and a revolving umbrella over a golden figure of Gunputtee, moved in the same way. A model steam-engine, and a vice and drilling and punching machine, made at the College of Science, locks, knives, and various other things show that India has started on a new industrial life. Among the most striking exhibits was a handsome teakwood cabinet, beautifully inlaid with ivory and sandal wood. This and the other articles of furniture from the Rutnagiri School of Industry might have been sold twice over on the opening day, so much were they admired. A shield, made of rhinosceros's skin, handsomely carved and ornamented by Pursbottam Khushal, attracted much attention, the price being Rs. 365. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has purchased it. The carriages sent from the factory of Mr. Pestonjee B. Press deserve special inspection, they are fitted with the latest European contrivances, and are European in their perfect finish and quiet good taste. The prices, too, appear to be moderate.

The Sawantwadi Court was another great attraction, the cabinets and other articles being truly Indian in colour and ornamentation. The Sawantwadi lacquer-work, as now exhibited, is the outcome of some small indigenous industry that was confined to the manufacture of toys and badly finished *papier mâché* boxes before Colonel Westropp's interest in the technical education of the people of the State led him to design cabinets, brackets, tables, and other articles that could be suitably produced in lacquered wood-work, and to direct in person the carrying out of the designs. In this court there are also pretty embroidered table borders, ornaments made of stained and engraved cocoanut shells, and others of engraved black marble, and of bison's horn. It is remarkable that the Native States have contributed largely to the exhibition, showing that technical education is steadily progressing in the country generally.

The pottery exhibits are numerous from Calcutta, Madras, the Punjab, and Bombay, the latter, from Mr. Terry's Wonderland Pottery Work, carrying off the palm for artistic designs and Oriental colouring.

The silk goods exhibited by Himdumal Balmakund, of Poona, are said by judges to equal in fineness and evenness the finest Chinese silks—one of the many good results of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Indian silk producers find they are able to compete with China since using the English reeling machines introduced by Mr. Wardle and exhibited at the Colonial Exhibition. The collection of Ahmedabad and Surat kinkobs and silks, worth Rs. 40,000 or more, were, of course, much admired, and will, probably, meet with buyers among the Native Princes now in Poona. Dosabhoy Wadia, of Bombay, exhibits a large number of Cashmere shawls, both plain and embroidered, as well as rich silks. The less ornamental but not less useful collection from Dinapore of cotton goods, consisting of durable table-cloths, towels, cotton plaids, and mixtures of cotton and silk, will doubtless attract many purchasers. The carpets, Thana cloths, baskets, a basket carriage, and other things made by prison labour, are of excellent workmanship. His Excellency, in the opening speech, especially complimented Doctor Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerowda Jail, with regard to the remarkably successful development under him of jail manufactures.

Some water vessels, ornamented with stucco work, an industry resuscitated by Mr. Ebden, Collector of Bijapur, were inspected with much interest ; the designs being copies from the ornamentation of the Bijapur palaces. The Koft metal work exhibited by Mahomed Azin and others was much admired, also the silver work from Cutch, and Messrs. Cursetji's specimens from his silver workshops at Ahmednuggur, which are of excellent quality, and far less expensive than the Cutch silver ware.

Last, but by no means least, must be mentioned an assortment of jewelry, exhibited by Chuni Lal Panna Lal, of Bombay, worth ten lakhs ; a pearl necklace alone being worth two and-a-half lakhs, and a splendid belt of pearls, Rs. 25,000, and a rough diamond, weighing 200 carats, Rs. 25,000 ! It is said that there has hitherto been no such public exhibition of jewelry in all India.

The Fine Art Gallery must be left for future notice. This is the weakest portion of the Exhibition, for though there are some few works of art, it is not too severe to characterize much that may be found on the walls as absolute rubbish. The artist, Ravi Vurma, has won the first prize for oils, and Abbalal Mahaldar, a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art. the first prize for water-colours ; his pictures of native women showing very considerable talent. Ravi Vurma's pictures, exhibited at the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition of 1887, illustrating Byron's Lalla Rookh, and the Sanscrit Poem Sakuntala, were bought by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, and have now been kindly lent for exhibition by the Baroda Darbar. Mention must not be omitted of a wonderful head of a Gosavi, carved in wood by a nameless artist in the Miraj State. His talent will surely lead him ere long to be proud of his name. Two historical pictures should also be mentioned in this passing notice, each a century old—one, a painting of Nana Phadnavis, the great Maratha Prime Minister, and the other of Savai Madarao, the last but one of the Peishwas, the prince who owned Heera Bagh.

The Poona Exhibition is to remain open for two months. It is on the whole a great success, and Mr. Nam Josi, with whom the idea started, deserves hearty congratulations. Such a valuable collection has never before been made on this side of India. Much of the success is also due to the indefatigable energy and great experience of Mr. Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte. Mr. Gupte was official delegate of the Bombay Government in the Calcutta, London, and Antwerp Exhibitions, and had charge of the Indian exhibits in all these places. If the committee succeed in establishing, as they propose to do, a permanent Institution in connection with the local museum, utilizing part of the collection that has now been made for the purpose, Mr. Gupte's remarkable success will probably ensure to him the appointment of curator to the new institution.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is time that the tenants in the Girgaum Ward should come forward and insist on a number of tenants—not landlords nor landlords' agents—being sent to the Corporation. The tenants of Bombay are not represented in the Corporation ; the Corporation is a merely landlord body, and the landlords in that body, while talking about public measures, are thinking really and naturally of the interests of their own class. We have had far too many of the landlord Corporationers or landlord hacks. The tenants of Malabar Hill, which is in the Girgaum Ward, are specially concerned in this question. The Municipality might be compelled to carry out a proper system of drainage for the Hill, which is now so crowded ; but this and all other improvements are not likely to be facilitated by the landlord class. The fear lest taxation should be increased is at the bottom of all the opposition to sanitary improvements. Let the tenants awake, and choose out men who have no interest in perpetuating the present dangerous condition of things on Malabar Hill and in other quarters of the city. The tenants should combine and insist on all candidates, who ask for votes, first answering the following questions :—

A.—Are you a landlord ?

B.—Are your relatives landlords ?

C.—If a landlord, do you do your duty to your tenants ?

D.—How often do you visit your houses and hear complaints from the tenants ?

E.—Are your properties in proper repair ?

F.—Are your properties clean ? If filthy, give explanation.

G.—How often during the last three years have you been prosecuted by the Municipality for neglecting to keep your properties in repair or in a clean condition ?

H.—How often during the last three years have your tenants complained against your neglect of duty towards them ?

I.—Will you promise to keep your properties in proper repair and in a clean state ; and if you fail to do so to return the rents received from the tenants, and also pay the tenants compensation ?

J.—Will you promise to use your influence with your relatives for the benefit of their tenants, and if they neglect their duty, do you engage to place their names in a resolution before the Corporation ?

If these questions be answered satisfactorily, then the independent elector will be justified in promising his vote ; but not otherwise.

B.

THE MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your interesting remarks and valuable suggestions for removing the mosquito plague, I am afraid no local remedies will destroy the insects. I was out at Bandora yesterday, and I found the mosquitoes as numerous as in Bombay. The curious phenomenon is that the mosquitoes are less numerous in the most swampy portion of Bombay, namely, Byculla and Parell, than on the ridges on either side of the island, namely, Malabar, Cumballa, and Chinchpoogly Hills. The swarms seem to have been driven to the highest ground. A fact not yet pointed out is that the mosquitoes are a new species.

Oct. 7. TRUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My dwelling place is near the Mahalukshmi station. The building is quite a new one, and it is quite clean. I find it very pleasant to stay there during the daytime, but I am very sorry to say that the night begins with the company of troublesome mosquitoes. We (especially my poor children) are in terror of them, for their bites are indeed very troublesome. We are obliged to close our windows and doors before sunset, to prevent the visit of these innumerable pests. I believe that these curious creatures are the products of the stagnant water near the houses. I earnestly ask, Who is to be blamed ? Whether the Municipality or the landholders ? Will you or any of your readers be pleased to answer this query ?

Oct. 8. A. B.

DHARWAR NATIVE GYMKHANA.

A MEETING was held in the old Gymkhana this morning, under the patronage of Rao Bahadur Babajirao Lakshman Savant. The Talim Master, Mr. Bapurao Vaize, a skilled athlete, was elected president. Among the large concourse of the people assembled, Rao Saheb Balvantrao Limaye, Shriniwasrao Rodda, and Anantrao Venkatesh Panandikar, Messrs. Gurnathrao, Vakil, Babu Dinanath Gangoli, Gurshiddappa Hapali Venkatesh Anant, Krishnarao Lada, Vajruvalle Modliar, Prabhappa, and others seemed to be determined to take advantage of the Gymkhana to the fullest extent. Mr. K. B. Savant read in Marathi an elaborate essay on "Health," and Mr. N. B. Savant read an English essay on "Exercise," which was well received by the English knowing portion of the audience. The essays by Messrs. Kouaraddi and Rave showed that the advocates of the Gymkhana games have begun in right earnest to look after their health after the English fashion.

AN interesting law-suit, says an up-country paper, will come before the Calcutta Courts next month. Four of the most charming young ladies of the Stanley Opera Company are the Misses Amy, Dolly and Flora Childs, and Flora Clifton, the latter the cousin of the former. Mr. Stanley, it appears, is keeping the quartette against the wishes of the father and uncle, Mr. W. Childs, of Melbourne, and he has consequently despatched a power-of-attorney to India, authorising a gentleman in this country to proceed against Mr. Stanley for the release of the young ladies, the payment of their salaries, and the provision of passages to Australia.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 6.

THIS week has taken us back to the days of stew and simmer during the hot weather. We have had a few very heavy showers, and the nights are fairly cool and pleasant, but the days are just stifling. The thermometer does not show a very high reading; but dense clouds, hovering around, keep the atmosphere intensely close—a state of affairs conducive to a decided depression of spirits. Polo and practising for the races have been the outdoor amusements for the week, and the Somerset folks have given three performances of "a grand military assault-at-arms." The first, on Wednesday afternoon, for all the children of the garrison : admittance free. The entertainment was a real treat to the little ones, who so seldom have any amusement of the kind. On the nights of the 4th and 5th two more performances were given—the first Garrison night, and the second for the Staff. The programme gone through was very like the one given a little time ago. Part I. began with bar bell exercise by squad. This was done with great precision and spirit. Bayonet *vs.* bayonet displayed careful practice too. Exercises on the vaulting horse and group came third. Here also one plainly saw that gymnastic exercises were by no manner of means neglected in the Somerset Regiment. The physique of most of the performers was splendid, and the various feats were gone through with ease and grace, combined with agility. Sergeant-Instructor Craddock's performances were well worthy of the plaudits they received. The fencing and the broad sword were considered good, and bayonet *vs* sword particularly so. Bayonet seemed to my untrained ideas on the subject to be the winning weapon. The bayonet exercise by squad was perfectly rendered. Two of the groups were very well done, the one depicting "Prince of Wales' Feathers" and the crest of the Regiment. Exercises on double trapeze by Corporals Williams and Guard were quite equal to the similar performance at the last assault-at-arms. The men seemed as much at home on their airy perch as they lounged on the most comfortable of "upholsterer's darlings" in the way of easy chairs. One feat particularly called for applause, one man put his feet into a sort of lasso, and then lowered himself by his arms, the other also lowered himself, and got his feet into the same loop, then the first man let himself turn, and was simply suspended by his feet resting against the cord, which was kept in position by the feet of his comrade.

"A Wonderful Elephant" was produced by the Clown Joey, and with the help of the "Phantom Bobby" went through slow and quick marches, swallowed flutes, "Bobbys'" staff, old shoes, &c., &c., and after swallowing a flute, music emanated from the animal's interior in a most ludicrous manner. The said Wonderful Elephant was, of course, only a made-up one, composed of two men, one before and the other behind, their limbs encased in the most baggy of baggy "inexpressibles," and who evidently supported a hollow frame which answered as the receptacle of the elephant's large and very varied meal. The frame was covered with a cloth, the colour of an elephant's skin, and a very well got-up mask did for the head. The man who acted "forelegs" had one arm through the imitation trunk, and moved it about in a most lifelike and truly elephantine manner. The flapping ears were all there, and flapped in a very natural way, too. The clowns, four in number, two men and two boys, joined in all the exercises. The wee clowns were capital acrobats, they clambered up and performed on the horizontal and parallel bars and did exercises on the vaulting horse as well as and much better than many a bigger man. The big clowns were soldiers and the wee ones the sons of the Barrack Master, now stationed here, Lieutenant Richardson. Mr. Johnstone, one of the Somerset officers, was to have been one of the clowns, but met with an accident on Thursday night, sprained his ankle, and could not put in an appearance at all last night. He was much missed, as, although the men who so promptly took the part of clowns were good gymnasts, they did not shine quite so much as clowns. The entertainment closed with a pantomime, the usual screaming and tumbling farce, that is generally the *finale* on occasions of this sort. I am sure "aching bones" must be a general complaint amongst the gymnasts of the S. L. I. this morning. The theatre was crowded on Thursday, and very fairly filled last night.

It has rained off and on all to-day. It is to be hoped that next week will be fair, so that the programme of festivities, which I append, will be gone through without let or hindrance.

Mr. Molesworth, of the Artillery, met with a nasty accident. A few days ago while taking a horse over a fence, it tumbled backwards, falling on him, and to all appearance seriously injuring its rider. I have not heard how Mr. Molesworth is doing now. It is feared that he will not be able to ride at the races, and as he is one of our best gentleman jockeys, his absence will be a drawback to the success of the meeting.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

MONDAY, 8th—8 a.m. Badminton., 11 a. m. Cricket, and 8-30 p. m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Tuesday, 9th—8 a. m. Tennis Singles, 4 p. m. Races, and 9-30 p. m. Dance at Club.

Wednesday, 10th—11 a. m. Cricket, and 8-30 p.m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Thursday, 11th—8 a. m. Tennis Doubles, 4 p. m. Races, and 9-30 p. m. Fancy Ball.

Friday, 12th—11 a. m. Cricket, 4-30 p. m. Pigeon Shooting, and 8-30 p. m. Dinner and Lotteries at Club.

Saturday, 13th—8 a.m. Tennis Ladies and Gentlemen Doubles, and 4 p. m. Races.

LORD REAY ON THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

A KARRACHI paper, the *Phœnix*, publishes the substance of a letter, which it says Lord Reay has addressed to a correspondent at Ahmedabad on the Indian Congress. According to the Karachi paper—

His Excellency expresses his astonishment that after 3½ years, his principles and views should be so little known as to render it possible for any one to give credence to injurious rumours such as we have referred to. In regard to the Police Circular he says he has never seen it, that he has never dreamt of enquiring who did or who did not belong to the Congress, and that he will never tolerate any sort of intimidation of would-be Congressionists, direct or indirect. That the Congress criticises the administration, and that the administration *must* welcome such criticism, as tending to improvement and the eradication of abuses. That his one duty and desire is to improve and strengthen the administration, and that it is, therefore, impossible for him to look with disfavour on a movement, which promises so materially to assist in this work. On the contrary, his position towards the Congress is that of stage manager to stage critic ; in other words, that while not feeling himself bound to accept all the Congress says he feels bound to give his most careful consideration to all it puts forward, and draw thence every possible hint for the improvement of the performance which he directs. He then goes on to refer to the absurd rumour of his having declined to distribute the prizes to the Anjuman-i-Islam School, because Mr. Budruddin had been President of the last Congress, and points out that so far from having any prejudice against Mr. Budruddin or the Anjuman on account of their participation in the Congress movement they have his full sympathy, and he has only this week directed the acceleration of the arrangements for their school for which his Government has granted a noble site and Rs. 33,000. His Excellency adds that he should have thought that such absurd stories would not have needed contradiction, and, truly, to wise men they never did need it, but when they are given currency to by designing men, when they are circulated on the authority, in some cases, of European officials amongst the ignorant masses, the time comes when it is needful to contradict them, and we rejoice that we have found ourselves in a position to contradict them, thus, once for all, and confute out of his own lips those slanderers of our most liberal Governor, who have attempted to impose on the public the belief that he, the advocate ever of justice to the people, is inimical, instead of thoroughly friendly as he has ever been, to the National Congress movement.

"THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Sufferer," has induced me to refer to the Calendars of the University, to see if a similarly "disastrous" result was ever recorded. I find that the highest percentage of successful candidates in the L. M. and S. examinations is 100 per cent. ; this percentage was obtained for three consecutive years, *i.e.*, 1871-72-73, and that the lowest percentage on record in the examination is 44 in 1885. It must be remembered that the L. M. and S. examination entitles passed students to a diploma allowing them to practise, and hence its standard is very stiff. The examination, the results of which were declared yesterday, is not a degree examination ; yet it shows a very poor result, only 14 per cent. The easier examination ought to show a better result. There is no doubt some radical defect in the tuition received or in the examination. I am not inclined to believe that the present batch is inferior to all the batches that have gone before. I may mention that I am in no way concerned with medical examinations or studies, neither have I a son in the College for whom I speak. I am only an

OBSERVER.

A PROPOSED SANITARIUM FOR GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your well-known interest in all that relates to the prosperity of Native States induces me to take up my pen to enlist your sympathies in a very important matter, in which the interests of the Gaekwari State are very closely involved.

For two years past his Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, G. C. S. I., has been in search of health, and his absence has invariably caused regret to his subjects and to all his well-wishers alike. It cannot be denied that so long an absence does not affect his own interests as well as those of his numerous subjects. It is, however, confidently stated that, the Prince, having once experienced the benefits and delight of European sanitariums, will hereafter feel very irksome by a prolonged stay in his capital, unless he has opportunities for a change twice or thrice a year. One who is endowed with liberal education and cultured tastes, unless he wishes to be a martyr to his duties, is not likely to remain fixed in a capital, which is often trying owing to its scorching heat and periodical sultriness. The fact that the public in India have of late years learnt to show intolerance towards those of the native princes who are pre-disposed more to luxury than to business, furnishes a strong reason to those concerned to secure every possible inducement to its active Ruler to spend the greater portion of his time in his own capital and in his own territories, where there is much varied and substantial work to be done for the next quarter of a century.

There is little that is attractive, either from the point of view of health or of pleasure, in the Baroda territory. The settlement at Oomreith, near Nausari, furnishes pure sea breeze, but the solitude of this seaside place would forbid any long stay there. Okhamandal is another sanitarium situate on a sea coast, but is some hing of an Andaman Island of Guzerat. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that all the places that have certain features of a sanitarium for Baroda are at the extremities of the State, that they are too far away from the capital with which the Ruler should keep in touch, wherever his temporary residence may be.

The question of providing some agreeable break for his officers, who have to toil from year to year in the not over-exhilarating climate of Baroda, is also worthy of the serious attention of the Maharaja. If a sanitarium then can be found near at hand, a grave difficulty of the Baroda State will have been overcome. In endeavouring to solve this difficulty I have been influenced also by certain reasons in connection with the Baroda City water-supply.

Fortunately for Baroda, about twenty-two miles to the north-east as the crow flies, there are the magnificent hills of Powaghud, where, not many centuries ago, flourished a great city, named Chaporner, the ruins of which are found all about the hills for many a mile. They are clearly visible at Baroda, and more than half the district encountered as one rides up to the hills belong to the Gaekwar. They are embosomed in forest and mountain scenery of luxuriant and in places delicious richness, and peaks, valleys, and tablelands abound. They have been mostly the sport reserves of British officers. Several streams issue from these ranges—among them are the Baroda Rivers proper, the Surya and the Wishwamitry, the flood violence of which the State has, in recent years, attempted to regulate in various forms. For six months out of twelve the hills are very habitable, and one may spend week after week with great profit and delight to himself, for there are most endearing ruins to be explored ; and to a botanist and a scientific forester the jungles here are an elysium. The high peaks and the splendid elevated flat hill summits, which once teemed with palaces and castles, command most lovely views, and on a fine morning the Mandwi, the Chimnabai or the Gujerat College towers of the Gaekwar's capital are clearly observable from these heights. The lovers of the feathered tribes will find an abundant stock in many important classes, and especially the Gallinaces, Passeres and Scansores classes.

My object here, however, is not so much to point out the utility of Powaghud to naturalists or archæologists as its close affinity with the capital town of the Gaekwar to which these hills must either be a source of grievance or comfort. The anxieties of the Municipal authorities have been very keen whenever the two rivers which issue from Powaghud have overflowed ; and though the evil has been abated since some of the measures suggested have been adopted, a considerable evil will still exercise the patience of those who wish well to Baroda until some territorial change is effected between the Bombay and Baroda Governments.

It must be understood that I speak entirely as a private person not aware of how the proposal may be viewed on either side. I reveal this proposal to-day, as the public grounds on which it is based are becoming stronger year after year. If the proposal is condemned, I would then ask, Of what great use is either the Okhamandal or the Kodinar districts at the land's end, as it were, of Kattywar, to the Gaekwar, who rules in the heart of Gujerat ? To my mind the results to him of the great trouble and expense of those outlying portions are not adequate to the waste and barrenness involved. Okhamandal, being one of the strategical positions on that very exposed sea-coast, may well be commanded by the British Government if the tract extending up to Powaghud (the hills included) could be ceded to the Gaekwar's Government. This cession will make the Baroda Division more compact, while the Bombay Government will be doing a beneficent act to several lakhs of people by handing over their source of waters to their own Ruler. Those who witnessed the Wishwamitry and Surya floods in 1877 must have been convinced how near a universal destruction the city and the camp then had approached. Unless a complete control over these rivers is vested in the Gaekwar much danger, in my opinion, will exist to the health and prosperity of the Gaekwar's population. Irrigation is much wanted between Baroda and Powaghud. The Gaekwar State is young enough to carry it out with the help of these rivers in a manner that would benefit the adjacent British districts also. The situation and formation of the hills and their valleys afford admirable facilities for storing rain waters as they fall on the hills and the tablelands below, while the more downward course of the rivers, overflowing from the intercepted confluent points, can be utilised to the immense good of the vast expanses of uncultivated land which intervenes between Aujiwa and Baroda and elsewhere. I understand that at the foot of Powaghud most magnificent sites exist, with natural facilities, as very spacious and very deep gathering reservoirs ; and if a detailed survey were effected the hills would be found quite capable of affording a very large amount of pure potable water.

But this, however, is only the auxiliary reasons for the proposal here dwelt upon. As the hills can be so well converted into a sanitarium, both the Ruler and subjects of Baroda will, I believe, take them as a blessing if they were allowed for the construction of buildings and laying out of gardens, &c. Considerable expenditure will have to be incurred to render the hills fully habitable, render them more healthy, and provide them with roads and other structures. It is not possible that the British Government could find money to create a new sanitarium when they have so many other demands on their purse, while Gujerat generally will be benefited by rendering Powaghud once more habitable. From one end of Gujerat to the other there is not a single health-resort for its people. The official and other classes have to go for it to long distances. All this general inconvenience will be obviated, and both Gaekwari and British Gujerat will be benefited if the suggestion here explained can be fully acted upon.

To the people of Baroda Powaghud will prove immensely beneficial. It would not matter for what time the Gaekwar was away there. His officials could run up in an hour to receive orders, and the present heavy disbursements would be avoided. At present one of the great Baroda difficulties is that its gathering area of water, or the watershed of the Surya and Wishwamitry, lies under foreign jurisdiction. [illegible] can immediately imagine the various evils resulting therefrom. I cannot say how the Maharaja of Baroda will like this proposal as coming from an outsider in the press; but, at any rate, I would respectfully recommend it to his earnest notice as one at once bearing upon his own well-being and upon that of his numerous officials and subjects.

A VOICE FROM GUJERAT.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following postings and removals have been ordered :—Postings.—To 1st Battalions : Major Rogers, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Second-Lieutenant Heneker, Connaught Rangers; and Quartermaster Seaman, West Riding Regiment. To 2nd Battalions : Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Scottish Rifles, to command the Battalion; and Captains Swan, East Surrey Regiment, and Dewar, Lincolnshire Regiment. Removals.—To 1st Battalions : Second-Lieutenants Pollard, Leinster Regiment; and Henslowe, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions : Major Baker, Suffolk Regiment, as Second-in-Command; and Second-Lieutenants Hughes, Lincolnshire Regiment, and Kinahan, Royal Irish Regiment—both remaining with the 1st Battalions for the present; and Second-Lieutenant Cayley, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, who exchanges from the 2nd West India Regiment to the 7th Dragoon Guards, joins the Canterbury Depot.

Quartermasters Carter and Charters exchange into the 13th Hussars and 2nd Dragoon Guards, respectively.

Second-Lieutenant Sutton is transferred from the 6th Dragoon Guards to the 7th Hussars.

Lieutenant Ryder, R. E. comes out for a tour of Indian service.

Lieutenant H. L. C. H. Stafford, R. E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment on the expiry of his leave.

Captain Davidson, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, remains at home on leave until April next.

The 2nd South Wales Borderers, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the first Battalion Rifle Brigade, now serving in Upper Burma, will be brought to Upper India during this trooping season. Any drafts that may arrive in India from home for those battalions will be sent by the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District to Bareilly, there to await the arrival of headquarters from Burma.

It has been decided that the 2nd Battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gurkhas are entitled to marching batta when on the line of march or in the field.

The drafts by the Euphrates have been distributed as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.	Stations.
1st Worcestershire	2	154	Quetta.
2nd Derbyshire	1	...	Dum-Dum.
2nd Royal West Surrey	4	103	Umballa.
2nd Royal Warwick	2	155	Jubbulpore.
2nd Leicestershire	2	...	Lucknow.
2nd Liverpool	3	105	Fyzabad.
2nd West Yorkshire	1	107	Mooltan.
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers	3	106	Lucknow.
2nd Manchester	1	126	Agra.
2nd Highland Light Infantry	3	144	Peshawar.
2nd South Wales Borderers	2	124	Bareilly.
1st East Lancashire	2	...	Ferozepore.
1st Cheshire Regiment	1	...	Rangoon.
1st Royal Fusiliers	1	...	Poona.
Other Officers	27	...	
Total	55	1,124	

A WESTERN DINNER-PARTY THROUGH EASTERN SPECTACLES.

The following is said to be extracted from the diary of a Mahommedan gentleman at present sojourning in England :—

Allahu Akbar ! Verily I shall always carry in the storehouse of my mind the impression I had of my first English dinner ! Sir Farid (my interpreter) had informed me that dinner was in English society a most important matter; not for the sake of living, but because many important questions are proposed, discussed, and settled during the operation, and the women intrigue for their husbands with each other. I could not imagine, however, that men and women decked themselves in their best clothing and took so much pains over cleaning and ornamenting their exterior forms while they stuffed the interior with Allah knows best what. But I had quitted my sunny land to gain knowledge and to study the people and habits of the land of steam and oddities. I have been repaid. Our wise Lokman said, " O son, learn from the ignorant to become wise !"

But I must proceed. As we entered the Great Saloon there were a bout thirty or forty other people, half male and half female—at least I suppose so; for, in truth, it is difficult to distinguish between the sexes. The men shaved their beards and moustaches, and did it so artfully that they appeared as if they never had any hair on their faces. Being generally fair, they looked quite feminine to my eyes. Then with regard to the dress, there are so many women in my country who wear pantaloons (of course covering their heads and faces from the vulgar gaze by a big veil) that it might easily be suppod by a Muhammadan who never saw the like before that the man's evening dress, as they call it, was a tailor's clever contrivance for the benefit of women, to show their limbs to better advantage : especially as the man in our country wear flowing robes of various clours, the same as women do here.

Of course, as I took my seat at the table I was the object of a general stare; but then I had become accustomed to the vulgar gaze and received the homage without discomfiture. On my left sat a woman of remarkable beauty and fascination. Her hair was like spun yellow silk; her eyes as blue as the water in the Mediterranean Sea; her skin was like the purest sun—could ever seen; and she was as graceful as a palmtree fanned by an Eastern breeze. As I sat by her side she gave me a sweet gentle glance, and for an hour—I mean a moment—I was not impervious to her charms and would have paid her the homage that Muhammadans are wont to pay at the shrine of beauty; but she turned her gazelle-like head away and talked to a clean shaven dog on her left—but in whispers, for soup was being served and swallowed in almost perfect silence. With a sigh of despondency I followed the example of others and plunged my spoon into the dish of soup before me. I partook of it heartily; and to show my appreciation, I smacked my lips after each spoonful; every now and then raising my eyes upwards and silently thanking the Giver of all good things. I continued at this slowly, for the soup was hot and I had to cool each spoonful by blowing it very hard. To my amazement, I observed that the people around swallowed their soup boiling hot, without blowing it or smacking their lips afterwards. I raised my eyes to the level of other heads and beheld all eyes staring at me most wildly. They had evidently finished, for I observed the servants carrying away the plates. But I had not finished, and, to ensure a speedy termination of the contents of my plate, I stirred the soup with my spoon and blew vigorously in my plate; then raising it, between my hands, I applied it to my mouth and gulped it down heroically—notwithstanding it somewhat scaled my throat—then, giving one long smack of my lips, I set the plate down and looked conscious of self-satisfaction fidels.

As I terminated this operation I became aware of a general titter around the table, and I knew that I was the subject of remarks. Farid was sitting on my right, and I questioned him; but his answer was evasive. He was a good fellow, and desired that my soup should digest and my temper be unruffled. Looking straight before me, however, I beheld an odd-looking man (and, strange to say, with a beard) with a mouth as wide as a nigger, grinning and looking straight at me, and talking to the charming houri on my left—across the table. I knew he was talking about me, for I heard the word Muhammadan. This was more than my spirit of forbearance could bear; so, rising with great dignity, I pointed to this individual and said (not waiting to ask my interpreter to translate), " Sir, you son dog, why you laugh Muhammadan ? " I had no sooner spoken than supreme silence reigned; every one looked up at me; the servants paused in their operations, and the individual addressed made (as I thought) a move as if to retreat from the room. This sudden consternation which I evoked brought back my impervious spirit accompanied with the spirit of comicality. I smiled, for I could not help thinking how the voice of one true believer threw consternation into the hearts of so many in

Farid spoke a few words in English to the individual in question, who replied in the hearing of the rest. Then Farid informed me that there was no need for my anger, as the individual, as well as the rest of the company, were only deeply interested to observe my Eastern manners, which were so different from theirs. Farid further informed me that the individual who just engendered my wrath, instead of wishing to give me offence, was anxious to make my acquaintance. Farid added that he was the editor of a very large English journal : a newspaper that advocated the equality of the peasant with the nobleman, and whose constant aim was to rouse the honest working men against their rulers. No God but one God ! I said to myself. Here I was sitting at the same table with a traitor and a criminal : a man who in my country would be deservedly impaled. Of course I have learned since there are many such individuals at large. It is what they call liberty.

Well, after the soup came various other dishes too numerous and peculiar to describe. One important matter I must allude to. As soon as we had swallowed the soup the waiters went round with glass bottles, pouring out to each person some kind of yellow wine, of which almost all the ladies also partook. As far as I could understand, it was made out of the cherry-tree. Sir Farid who, of course, had become Europeanized, also took this, and endeavoured to persuade me to follow his example; but, remembering the legend that our Prophet (peace be on his soul !) killed his bosom friend, the monk, under the influence of wine, and as he so strongly forbade it in the Holy Kuran, I abstained from partaking of the beverage.

After that, and with other dishes, came another kind of wine (an imitation of the real blood of the vine); and again in that some of the ladies joined the men. *Subhanu Allah !* It repaid me for sitting with that criminal, the editor, and the other winebibbers at the same table, to see the roses bloom on the cheeks of most of the ladies, thus adding to the harmonious colours of their dresses. Nay, more : the eyes of some of the more beautiful shone with wondrous lustre, and their lips became the colour of the blushing rose of Paradise, and became parted like that budding summer flower.

I said before that the female houri on my left was beautiful. At this advanced stage of the meal she became tenfold more so, and it required all my collected wisdom, my dignity, and several calls upon the spirit of abstemiousness to withhold me from imprinting a kiss upon her inviting lips. I had by this time exchanged a few words through my interpreter with the criminal editor, and one or two words about the weather with my fair distractor on the left. I had partaken of about half a dozen dishes—peculiarly cooked, it is ture, but containing no flesh of the swine, as friend Farid assured me; and just as I was wondering what the next proceeding would be another dish was handed round, which I was about to refuse when my criminal friend opposite informed me, through my interpreter, that I certainly must taste of what he called the national dish—that is to say, roasted flesh of ox : while as he spoke the fair maid on my left gave me an encouraging look which settled the question. I had no sooner done this than the waiters went round again with con-shaped bottles with golden necks; and, by the beard of the Prophet ! not a man or a woman that did not partake of this.

When my turn came I refused, as usual; but at this juncture my enchanting maid on the left (she was a maid, notwithstanding that, as I learned, she was about twenty-five years old—an age at which, in my country, such a beauty would have well nigh become a grandmother) gave me one of her sweet looks, and, with a voice like the ringing of silvery bells and a bewitching heavenly smile, said something which, from the translation, I learned to be that she insisted that I should partake of the beverage. How could I resist ? I told Farid to tell her " that were she to order me to plunge into a burning furnace I would willingly obey her behests, at which she turned to the cleanshaven dog by her side and laughed, and many joined in her merriment; though my wrath seemed about to be rekindled. Nevertheless, at the friendly advice of Farid, I partook for the first time of what is called champagne.

Farid assured me in the meantime that there could be no harm in my partaking of this, as there existed no such thing at the time of the blessed Prophet, and that he himself (peace be on his soul) would have sanctioned its use. Further, that it was not made of the grape, but generally of a peculiar plant called the gooseberry. I drank my big glass and I smacked my lips and finished my beef; and as I turned again to gaze upon the beautiful houri, I found as if by magic my champagne glass filled again. Foregoing any further restraint, I gulped it down; and, with a tremendous smack of the lips to show every one that I appreciated their gooseberry sherbet, I asked for another glass through Sir Farid. I had never tasted wine; and surely, I thought, this concoction must be far superior to the juice of the grape, or must contain the very spirit of genius and the very elixir of life; for I felt I was in the highest pitch of exhilaration, and that I could have composed the very finest verses ever written, which would have shamed those of Hariri.

Various kinds of fruits were now placed upon the table; and I remarked that my ugly criminal editor was endeavouring to remove the skin of a grape with a silver knife whilst he held it by the means of a fork. This tickled me so much that I laughed right out, to the astonishment of myself; for I bethought me then that I was in the land of infidels, instead of the land of houris and everlasting day. Others were operating in the same manner upon other kinds of fruit, which amused me much. As for me, I took a good size bunch of grapes; then, plucking about a handful, I placed them in my mouth and munched them with great satisfaction. My houri, I observed, had just taken an orange, and was about to inflict upon it the same inelegant operation as others did, when I begged her, through my interpreter, to allow me to peel it for her. Having laughingly acquiesced, I took the orange between my three fingers, I took my dagger from my belt (for I had experienced that the knife I was supplied with had no edge), then severed the top and bottom skin, made nine outer incisions down the orange, and with the long nail of my right-hand thumb I quickly removed the peels, placed them again in position with the top and bottom parts, so that the orange appeared whole again; I raised it with my right hand to my forehead, placing my left near my heart, bowed low, and returned the houri her orange. I had no sooner done this than the ugly-faced editor clapped his hands and shouted, " Well done;" and (of course through the interpreter) he informed me that he had never seen anything so elegantly done before.

As I finished my grapes I turned towards my beautiful left-hand companion with a poetical compliment upon my lips, when lo ! she darted up, as did all the other ladies, and quickly quitted the room with so startling a suddenness that I was almost nailed into my seat by the hammer of amazement. What followed then was still more marvellous and astonishing; but of this I shall write more another time.

SIAMESE TRADE

In a Foreign Office paper, just published on the trade of Siam, the British Consul at Bangkok, states that the shipping of all nations for the year reaches the large total of 328,224 tons. Of this 60 per cent. is British, as against 70 per cent. last year, and 65 per cent. the year before. The German shipping has advanced to 28 per cent., as against 20 per cent. last year and 17 per cent. the year before. On the whole, therefore, of the large increase of the shipping this year to the port of Bangkok, the German mercantile navy has taken the largest proportionate advantage. On the subject of slavery the Consul writes that the provisions for the liberation of slaves born as such since the accession of the present King are now really coming into force, and as a great number of persons with means are seriously affected by the action of the law, a considerable amount of pressure has been brought to bear on his Majesty to modify the law. The born slaves affected by the measure have taken advantage of it, and at the age of twenty claim their absolute freedom, and have in many cases applied to the Courts against their masters, sometimes even when these have held very high rank indeed. The judges, supported by the King, have remained firm, and much credit is due to his Majesty in this matter. Much however, remains to be done to remove the reproach of slavery from the kingdom. On this subject of slavery there has been much misrepresentation on both sides. That slavery still exists is true, and it is also true that the king has done, and is doing what he can to bring about a better system. It is to be regretted that no measures are taken to check gambling, the most fruitful source of debt-slavery. The Government at present do everything they can to encourage gambling for the sake of the profits, and the anti-slavery party would do more good at present by striking at this main root of debt-slavery than by advocating more sensational and less practical measures.

THE SPA BEAUTY SHOW.

The Beauty Show at Spa was opened on Sept. 19, at the Casino, but only twenty ladies were present. France, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Russia, Hungary, Italy, and the West Indies were represented. The prize of 10,000 frs. will be awarded to-morrow. The jury consists of twenty gentlemen, among whom are several noblemen well known in Paris. There is a difference of opinion among them respecting the charms of the candidates, but one of the most attractive is a young girl from Guadalope, a *petite creole* of refined features and distinction of manner, who is said to belong to an ancient family. Her name is Mdlle. Soucrat, and as she is favoured by most of the jurors it is probable that she will receive a prize. A dashing maiden from Stockholm, who calls herself Olga, is also a favourite. The third lady who stands a fair chance is a Parisienne, a brunette, who appears under the name of Marguerite Boulogne, and who has been an actress. Sixty ladies sent their photographs to M. Emile d'Hainault, the director of the Casino, but many were rejected as ineligible. At the Casino the ladies were seated at the end of the Salle, and while the visitors inspected them a band of Hungarian ladies played. Taken altogether the *concours de beaute*, a correspondent says, may be pronounced a fair success.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

Several reports have been current in London as to discoveries by the police in connection with the Whitechapel murders; but the value of the clues said to have been obtained is extremely doubtful. One statement is to the effect that on the day of the last murder a man changed his clothes in the lavatory of the City News Rooms, Ludgate Circus, and left hurriedly, leaving behind him a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a pair of socks. The attendant threw the discarded clothes, into the dustbin, and they were carted off in the city sewers cart on the following Monday. The police are said to be endeavouring to trace these clothes; but decline to give information on the subject. It is obviously difficult to conceive why the murderer, having possessed himself of a change of clothes, should pass from Whitechapel to Ludgate Circus and change his dress in a quasi-public place, such as the City News Rooms. The police, however, will thoroughly sift the matter.

Charles Ludwig, a German, charged at the Thames Police-court with being drunk and threatening to stab, has also been connected by popular imagination with the murder. Some of the circumstances of the case seem to support such an hypothesis. The youth who was threatened stated to a correspondent that the first he was of Ludwig, as he calls him, was about a quarter to four o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18. The prisoner was then at the top of Commercial Street, in company with a woman whom he was conducting in the direction of the Minories. " I took no notice of this at the time," added the witness, " expect to make a remark to a coffee-stall keeper. In about a quarter of an hour the woman ran back in a state of fright, as it seemed. At any rate, she was screaming and exclaiming, 'You can't do that to me.' Again I thought little of it, as I only fancied she had had some drink, but within five minutes the prisoner came up and asked for a cup of coffee at the stall where I was standing. He, at all events, was drunk, and would only produce a halfpenny in payment for the coffee which was given him. I suppose he noticed me looking at him, for he suddenly turned round and asked in broken English, 'What you looking at ?' I replied that I was doing no harm, but he said, 'Oh, you want something,' and pulled out a long penknife, with which he made a dash at me. I eluded him, and snatched from the stall a dish, which I prepared to throw at his head, but as he retreated after making the first dash I only called to a policeman who was near by and had him arrested. I heard that at the police-court he pretended not to understand English, but his English when he addressed me was plain enough, though broken; and besides, when the officer who had him in charge told me on the way to Leman Street to see that he did not throw anything away, he at once dropped the penknife—which had till then been in his possession—as if the idea of getting rid of it had only just occurred to him, I have never seen him before." Ludwig entered the employment of Mr. C. A. Partridge, hairdresser, the Minories, on Sept. 1. On Sept. 17, he went to an hotel in Finsbury, where he had previously lodged, and remained there until about one o'clock next morning. He produced a number of razors, and acted in such a manner that some of the inmates were quite frightened. The landlady of this hotel states that on the day after the last murder in Whitechapel, Ludwig called early in the morning and washed his hands, stating that he had been injured. Another person has alleged that there was blood on the man's hands, but as to this the landlady cannot speak.

In connection with these murders it is stated that some thousands of the better classes at the East End believe that a substantial Government reward would bring about the apprehension of the murderer, and all donors or non-donors to the reward fund now steadily increasing, are loud in denunciation of the police authorities and the Home Office for declining to offer the reward. The secretary of a vigilance committee, formed in the East End, says that on the 15th inst. the committee sent a letter to the Home Secretary on the subject which was to the following effect :—" At a meeting of the committee of gentlemen held at 74, Mile End Road, E., it was resolved to approach you upon the subject of the reward we are about to offer for the discovery of the author or authors of the late atrocities in the East End of London, and to ask you, sir, to augment our fund for the said purpose, or kindly state your reasons for refusing." To this letter he had received the following communication :—

" Whitehall, Sept. 17, 1888.

" Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., with reference to the question of the offer of a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the recent murders in Whitechapel, and I am to inform you that, had the Secretary of State considered the case a proper one for the offer of a reward, he would at once have offered one on behalf of the Government, but that the practice of offering rewards for the discovery of criminals was discontinued some years ago, because experience showed that such offers of reward tended to produce more harm than good, and the Secretary of State is satisfied that there is nothing in the circumstances of the present case to justify a departure from this rule—I am sir, your obedient servant.

" E. Leigh Pemberton.

" Mr. B. Harris, The Crown, 74, Mile End Road, E."

LORD HARTINGTON AND LORD DERBY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

A conference of Liberal Unionists representing Yorkshire and the north of England was held at Bradford on the 19th ult. Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., presided. The following letter of apology was read from Lord Hartington :—

" I have seen with much satisfaction the account of the extensive preparations which have been made for the conference of the National Radical Union at Bradford, to be held on the 19th inst. Everything which has occurred since the rejection of the Home Rule measures, both in Ireland and in Parliament, has, in my opinion, tended to confirm the soundness of the judgment which has inspired the action of the Liberal Unionists in maintaining firmly the alliance of the two sections of the Unionist party. In Ireland the policy of our opponents has more and more shown itself to be based on principles of disorder and lawlessness which seem to be meeting with increased acquiescence on the part of their English allies; while the events of the present session have proved that the Unionist alliance is capable of providing the country with a legislative policy of a distinctly popular and practical character. So long as the Unionist party continues to do its duty in the repression of crime and disorder, on the one hand, while on the other it seeks to satisfy the just expectations and legislative requirements of the people, I have no doubt that it will be fully capable of resisting the attacks of its enemies, whether in Great Britain or in Ireland; but I rejoice none the less to see that the necessary measures are being taken to improve its organisation and political efficiency."

Lord Derby also wrote regretting his inability to be present but, in reference to Irish affairs, he wrote :—

The question at the present moment seemed to be whether men who publicly encouraged and incited others to resist the law and to attack the police were to be allowed to do so with impunity, and were to be regarded as martyrs if their offence brought its legal punishment. The idea of Home Rulers seemed to be, first, that to call an offence political was equivalent to saying that it was no offence at all; and, next, that to plunder one's neighbour was a legitimate, or at least an excusable, act, if it was done with a view to promote the interests of a disaffected party. These were not doctrines likely to be accepted in England. Supposing the Home Rule party to have their own way, how would they deal with these questions of eviction ? Would they contend that all evictions were unjustifiable, and that a tenant had a right to live as long as he wished in the house which belonged to another without paying rent for it ? If they would, it might be judged how far prosperity of any kind could be safe in their hands. If they would not, what could they do except what the present Irish authorities were doing ? The existing land law of Ireland was more favourable to the tenant than any other which existed in the world, and to complain of its being in force was to say, in fact, that the payment or non-payment of rent should be left to the option of the person who had to pay it. Adopt that principle where the land was concerned, and it would soon be extended to all other departments. The one really remedial measure which was in their power was to continue the wise policy of encouraging Irish occupiers to become owners of their farms. Among those who had done so the Nationalist agitation found little support. They felt that they had nothing to gain by political change, and the language of its promoters was well calculated to bring home to them the fact that they might have something to lose.

Letters were also read from Mr. Bright (through a daughter, stating that he was unable as yet to resume his correspondence), Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. R. Chamberlain, and others. Two resolutions were passed, the first thanking the members of the party who are in the House of Commons for the support they had given to the Government, and the second specifying some of the points upon which organisation was required, in order that at the next election, as Mr. Caine said, a final blow might be given to the Home Rule heresy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a crowded meeting in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 19th ult. In reply to a resolution welcoming him and expressing cordial approval of the policy pursued by the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party, Mr. Chamberlain, after a passing reference to Mr. Forster, proceeded to deal with the crisis into which the Liberal party had been suddenly plunged immediately after he had last spoken from that platform. My object to-night, said Mr. Chamberlain, will be to state clearly the issues upon which this controversy was to be waged, and he proceeded :—

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.

You won't find any clear statement of the policy which our opponents profess or of the differences which separate them from us. Why is that ? Because they don't know themselves. They are not Liberals. Liberals have a policy and a flag; these men have only a leader, and they don't know and they don't care into what ditch he is going to lead them. Their leader has deliberately chosen to enshroud his proceedings in mystery; he has refused to trust the people; he refused to take the nation into his confidence, and accordingly his followers have to cover their ignorance of his intentions by vague declamations and generalities.

" WE ARE YOUR SAVIOURS."

We differ from our Gladstonian friends because we hold that the law of the land ought to be maintained, even although it involves the payment of rent, and we differ from them because we are not prepared to accept at the hands of Mr. Parnell a scheme of self-government for the Irish people. The proposals which the Gladstonians are supporting amount in the first place, to an agrarian revolution, which would lead to the confiscation of all property in land; and it amounts, in the second place, to a political revolution, which would end in a separation between Ireland and Great Britain. We, as Liberal Unionists, and in close alliance with the Conservative Unionists, refuse absolutely to surrender to the party of violence and disorder. We defeated the Home Rule Bill and Mr. Gladstone because we saw that that bill would place in the absolute discretion of this party the lives and the property of the loyal minority of the people of Ireland, and because we saw also that this party would be enabled, whenever the interests of their agitation demanded, or their political animosities prompted, in the words of their own leader, to " sever the last link which binds Ireland to Great Britain." Nothing has occurred since to impair the force of our objections. It was for rejecting this scheme, which every Gladstonian now admits to have been a mistake and an impossibility, that you abuse us as traitors to the Liberal cause. Why, we are your saviours.

MR. GLADSTONE'S " UNION OF HEARTS."

It appears to me (Mr. Chamberlain proceeded) that it is impossible for any reasonable or intelligent man to refuse to us at least the right to keep our opinions in suspense until Mr. Gladstone has consented to lay his new scheme before the people, in order that we may be quite sure that it has not the same defects as that which we so successfully pointed out in the old one. We are promised a " union of hearts." But if the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone had passed it is perfectly certain that the great majority of the people of Ulster would have refused to have any part in the election of a Dublin Parliament, and would have resisted any attempt by that body to control their action and to tax them. What I want to ask the Gladstonians is, How did they propose to deal with this state of things ? Suppose these gentlemen had pacified Ulster, not by the mild coercion which is adopted by the present Government, but by a military occupation, and a Dublin Parliament ruled supreme over the destinies of the whole of Ireland, then supposing differences arose between this Parliament and the Parliament of Westminster, how are they to be met ? Are you sure the " union of hearts " would endure such a strain ? Yet it is a risk of this kind you are asked to run—a risk which involves the very existence of the nation, the loss of its gigantic commerce, and the ruin and disaster which would follow its loss.

THE TWO COERCIONS.

I will tell you what I mean by coercion (Mr. Chamberlain said), and I am here to denounce it as strongly as any man. I mean the coercion of the weak and the oppressed; I mean the shooting of old men and young women on their own hearthstones; I mean mutilation and outrage, and violence of all kinds, established by the decrees of a secret tribunal and inflicted upon persons who cannot defend themselves; I mean the coercion of the midnight assassin and the Moonlighter; I mean the coercion which brings oppression to those who refuse to obey the decrees of this illegal tribunal; I mean the coercion which denies the rites of burial to the dead and the rites of religion to the living. That is the coercion which I denounce. That is not the coercion which is denounced by the Gladstonians. The coercion which the Gladstonians denounce is the coercion of the law. All law is coercive, and the one thing which distinguishes a civilised State from barbarism is the fact that in a civilised State the law of the land is observed, and the people who disobey the law are punished. In Ireland at the present time coercion means only what it means in England and Scotland—that men must obey the law. I defy any Gladstonian to point to one single case of any man who has been imprisoned under the Coercion Act who, by the slightest possibility, can be supposed to have been innocent of the offence with which he was charged. If the law is unjust, then let the law be altered—and the Parliament is capable and willing to redress proved injustice; but, till then, the law must be obeyed.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain then described the effect of recent land legislation, which had been to place the tenants of Ireland in a more advantageous position than the tenants of any other country in the world, and maintained that, after 1887, it was impossible that there could be unfair and unjust evictions in Ireland. At the present time, he declared, the position of the Irish tenants was far better than that of any tenant in any part of the world—far better than in the great towns of this country. What, then, is the reason for this persistent agitation in Ireland ? " I do not believe there would be any evictions to-day if it were not for the pressure put upon the tenants by the National League. The dramatic scenes which are got up for English readers would not have taken place but for the efforts of a body of Irish men whose avowed object it has been throughout the whole of those proceedings to make the government of Ireland impossible; and they would not have taken place but for the sympathy of a body of Englishmen who have been content, in order to purchase eighty-six Irish votes in Parliament, to surrender all the principles upon which society rests and by which the welfare and the security of all classes—of the poorestars well as of the richest—are secured."

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST POSITION.

To this surrender we, the Liberal Unionists, will not lend ourselves. We see in it only anarchy and confusion and disaster to all concerned; and while we are willing, according to the best traditions of English Liberalism, to seek out and redress all proved greivances, we will not be deceived by hypocritical pretences, nor will we be frightened by threats of violence and outrage into the abandonment of what is our plain duty—to protect the minority in the enjoyment of their rights, to maintain the liberty of every subject of the Queen, to speak and do the thing he will within the confines of the law, and to preserve intact the faith, the honour and the integrity of our country.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY RIFLE.

Recent numbers of the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio*, the *Militar-Zeitung*, and the *Revue Militaire Suisse* contain articles descriptive of the Lebel repeating rifle, particulars of which have until quite lately been successfully kept secret by the French War Office :—

From these it appears that the Lebel is a bolt-action weapon; that the magazine, which holds either eight or ten cartridges, is placed beneath the barrel in the forearm of the stock; that the " feed " is to the rear, and is accomplished by means of a carrier, or trough; and that the French Government, in perfecting the piece, has infringed upon the patent-rights of the Austrian inventor, Schulhof, and has, in return, offered him compensation to the amount of £4,000. The barrel is externally of five faces, and is rather thicker than usual. It is 29·33 in. in length. Its interior is rifled by means of four grooves, each ·15 millimetre in depth, and the twist is from right to left. Measured from the bottom of the grooves, the calibre is ·3149 of an inch. The rifling has a twist of one in 9·449 inches. The bullet, which is of hardened lead coated with nickel, is 1.181 in. long, and weighs 231.48 grains. The powder is a secret compound of gun-cotton and collodion, and produces no smoke, little noise, and a very slight recoil. The bayonet has a straight grooved blade of quadrangular section, and is 20.47 in. long. It can be alternatively used as a hand-weapon, and is provided with a nickel-plated hilt. The performances of the rifle, which is sighted up to 2,000 metres (2,187 yards), are extraordinary. The muzzle velocity is 2,194 ft. per second, as compared with 1,253 in the case of our own Martini-Henry, 1,410 in that of the German Mauser (M. 71-84), 1,444 in that of the Russian Berdan, and 1,437 in that of the Austrian Mannlicher. It is not astonishing, therefore, that at 220 yards the bullet can pierce over fifteen inches of oak—a penetration which would probably enable it to traverse the bodies of three men in succession and to smash through every bone that it might encounter on the way.

In France there are already 7,900 machines engaged in the manufacture of this weapon. Last month the War Minister ordered the immediate construction of 300 new machines; and on and after the 1st of November 5,000 machines will be at work at St. Etienne, 2,000 at Chatelherault, and 1,200 at Toul. With these, the daily output of rifles will be 1,600. As many as 580,000 rifles have been made and delivered, and by the 1st of November the whole of the active army will be armed with them. By the 1st of April next the territorial army will be similarly provided. No rifle is delivered until 5,000 cartridges are ready for it; and for some weeks past, the full reserve of 1,400 000,000 cartridges for the active army has been stored in the various magazines throughout the country. In the meanwhile the most stringent precautions have been adopted to prevent unauthorized persons from obtaining possession of any of the new powder, the exact composition of which is now the sole secret connected with the Lebel rifle. Any cartridges that are temporarily in the hands of the troops have to be examined and counted by a commissioned officer at intervals of three hours; and it has been announced that the punishment for opening a cartridge will be imprisonment with hard labour for ten years. The result is that the French private does not know even the colour of the powder which he uses. Nevertheless the Germans have succeeded in obtaining and analyzing specimens of the powder, and they are now experimenting with home-made imitations of it. At present they use Duttenhofer semi-smokeless powder for the new small-bore repeating rifles which, it is supposed, are to supersede the converted Mauser, and this gives to the bullet a muzzle-velocity of about 1,950 ft. per second; but it is found that the weapon produces even better results with imitations of the French powder; and it is quite likely that the best of these imitations will eventually be adopted. On the other hand, it is objected that the keeping qualities of all these powders are bad, especially in hot climates. To test this point, the German Government has sent out a quantity of chemical powder to be experimented within the German settlements in Africa; and pending the receipt of reports from those places no final decision will be arrived at.

It is, of course, almost impossible to estimate the real value of a rifle and bayonet until the weapons have been tried in war-time. Seeing, however, that France has already adopted smokeless powder, a nickel-plated bullet, a small bore, and a 20 in. bayonet, and that Germany is on the point of introducing parallel reform, it is satisfactory to be able to hope, now that Colonel Slade's report has been printed, that we also are about to move. But the projected shortening of the British bayonet to 12 in., as recommended by the Small Arms Committee, fills many minds with distrust. At present we have a bayonet which is almost as long as any in Europe. It is difficult to understand how, with the reduced 12 in. weapon, our men can be at an advantage should they come into close conflict with Austrians armed with 22-in., Frenchmen and Russians armed with 20-in., or Germans armed with 91½ in bayonets.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN POLITICIAN.

Writing on the strained relations existing between France and Italy, General Corte, a member of the Italian letter, expresses some sentiments which have created considerable sensation in those countries. The General's letter as published in the *Siecle* is as follows :—

My dear friend,—You ask my opinion as to the strained character of the political and commercial relations between our two countries. I will frankly tell you, bearing in mind that it is one of my old soldiers I am writing to. I believe that your and our desertion of Free Trade principles is the chief cause of our misunderstandings. Countries that contemplate growing rich by impoverishing their neighbours by means of Protective tariffs must expect to find their diplomatic intercourse getting unpleasant. Democracies cannot make up their minds to like people whose endeavour it is to make their life expensive, and a cordial understanding is not to be looked for between two countries whose programme is one of mutual impoverishment. You see I refer to the Italians as well as the French, and readily concede that *Iliacos intra muros peccatur, et extra*.

Those who allege that the Italians in general desire a war with France are greatly mistaken, and those who, in Italy as well as in France, endeavour to bring about such a war do signal disservice to the cause of liberty. The Italians, who know at what cost they acquired their independence, and who are prepared to make every sacrifice to uphold it, are by no means inclined, without an absolute necessity, to stake their national existence on one or more battles. They also understand that a fresh defeat of France would compromise the prospects of Liberal principles for many years to come. That France should be politically isolated is deeply to be regretted, but it is impossible to deny that she has done everything calculated to arrive at that result. The men who have governed your country since the fall of the Empire have never had but one object, *la revanche*. Now it is the *revanche* that keeps you in a state of isolation, or, at least, leaves you no alliance to hope for but that of Russia—a dangerous alliance for a Democracy, and one that suggests the fable of the stork who had asked the fox to supper. How could you possibly come to an understanding with Russia on the moment of your victory ! Would you allow her to make good her footing in Constantinople, and sacrifice to her the young nations that must spring into life from the decay of the Turkish Empire ? Is the friendship of Russia worth as much to you as the friendship of England, with whom you are connected by so many important ties of commerce and civilisation ?

The founders of your present Republic, Thiers and Gambetta were certainly not Republicans of the George Washington school. They wanted the Republic, but a Republic teeming with soldiers, and able at a given time to play the part of an Empire. Their object was to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine. Thus when no one in Europe had the idea of menacing you, France was covering herself with steel bristles, under the pretext of providing for her defence. You fancied you were weakening Prince Bismarck, while, in reality, you added to his power and strength.

If France had accepted with resignation the consequences of a defeat which she had avenged by overthrowing the Empire, Prince Bismarck would have had to deal with all the difficulties arising out of the struggle with German Socialism. The French bugles enabled him to rally the Germans to the sound of Imperial trumpets. My admiration for the courage of your race and your army is so great that I think I may, without being accused of want of respect for your country, take the liberty of reminding you that your aggressive policy is the cause of your reverses, and that offensive wars, undertaken with but an ill-concealed desire of conquest or interference in the affairs of other lands, are responsible for having, in the course of less than a century, twice brought the Germans to Paris.

To my mind, the Republic would speedily emerge from its isolation if it would only not repeat the faults of the Empire which it overthrew. It is not by fresh Mexican expeditions, it is not by incessant variations of the theme that Sadowa was a French defeat, that you can build up the Democratic *regime* on a solid basis. You should return to the principles of 89, and unjacobinise them. And here let me, parenthetically, ask you how France can consider herself justified in sending to Tonquin soldiers recruited by compulsory service, and who should be exclusively devoted to the duty of national defence ? Is that not such an autocratic, such an imperial measure that Germany herself dare not venture upon it ? You might retort that we have done the same thing ourselves. But I do not pretend to vindicate a measure so contrary to the principles of freedom and equality on which the recruiting of a national army should be founded.

I do not understand why you should be so angry about Signor Crispi's visit to Friedrichsruh. Signor Crispi has, I admit, many of Gambetta's faults, as well as qualities. Like him, he has great talent, great boldness, and a great love of fame. Those are qualities that, I admit, may lead to an imperial policy; but he knows Italy too well to suppose that she would easily allow herself to be involved in a policy of adventure which neither the King nor the people have any liking for. You know we, Italians, are not so prone to doing foolish things as to saying them. Our relation with Germany and Austria are sincere and intimate, but they can have but one object—peace and defence. No one is more thoroughly aware of this than Signor Crispi himself. It rests with you, rather than with us, to clear away all misunderstandings. We do not want to fight you, or stir up difficulties for you, for we have not forgotten the services you have done us. In politics, you must be strong in order to be just. As a Power that is to be taken into account, you will find that Italy is just, and, as Cavour prophesied she should be, an element of peace and freedom.

The largest seizure of opium ever made in Burma happened last week at Maymyo, the Myooke obtaining 39,400 tolas, valued at Rs. 80,000, in a Panthay caravan. The drug came from three places about a fortnight's journey off in the Shan States.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Mr. Chay-Toon seems determined to stir up public interest at home in the matter of the future Government of Burma. Writing a further letter to the *Times* of September 15th, he says :—

Continuing the suggestions, and connecting this letter with the one you kindly inserted in your issue of the 12th instant, I come to the case of Upper Burma. Here we are presented with a different set of circumstances from that shown on the last occasion respecting the condition of Lower Burma; and, although we are confronted with confusion and conflicts of human elements, we are more at liberty to introduce a system of government founded on the course of natural and national progress in so far as the old institutions have not yet been altered by the strong hands of European civilisation. It is, therefore, owing to this state, the more necessary and important to take the opportunity of starting with a good basis lest in the future there may be no cause to retract the first principles and pull down the whole fabric. In Lower Burma British rule has in a measure disturbed the growth of inherent customs, and it is to be hoped that this example will not be too readily adopted in the sister province. Let it be understood that we do not deprecate the good intentions of British rule, and the beneficial results that have followed therefrom, but we wish to point out that British rule, founded on Burmese institutions, will produce better results than if foreign ideas are imported wholesale, however idealistic those ideas may be in their application to the country of their growth.

Having regard to the stages of development on a nation, the reason for the division of Burma into two main parts, as indicated in my last letter, in a more tangible form than is understood popularly, will reveal itself when it is shown to be self-evident that the immediate extension of the mode of government, executive and judicial, is not desirable from the fact that the people of the upper provinces are not adequately prepared to appreciate institutions which are the outcome of several generations of Indian administration and two generations of experience in the lower province. Even among the people of this latter province, after two generations, I have cause to doubt the ability of more than half the population to understand the general method of the government surrounding them and, if such is the case with Lower Burma, could one expect the people of the other part to benefit by the introduction of these complex and intricate methods ? And it will suffice to remind you, sir, of the greatest sin of legislators, that of introducing laws too much in advance of the times, however beneficial those laws may be in the abstract and in theory. Yet it is politic to continue in the lower province the work of the last half-century, as it would be wise to preserve in the upper part the growth of several centuries. This, we contend, is the solid foundation upon which to build, and innovations ought to run parallel with the necessity felt by the people after beneficial stimulants from without in the form of education under the guidance and superintendence of the British Government.

Touching the department of law that ought to obtain in this portion of Burma, it is extremely difficult to say anything definite, for the reason that was hinted a few sentences back as to Indian legislation being too far in advance to have much effect in deterring the community from repeating crimes and offences. It seems to me that the best means of putting the people in a safe position is to examine and compile, at least, for the present, the existing Buddhist law and laws of Manu to suit the exigencies of the new aspect of the Burmese Government, stripping off incongruities and abnormalities wherever found to be repugnant to progress. If this method be adopted there will exist in Burma two stages of development in historical jurisprudence precisely in agreement with the two stages of social progress, and the Courts of Upper Burma will adjudicate on Burmese law as those of Lower Burma dispense English law based upon Indian legislation.

Sir, the inevitable existence of two methods of jurisprudence will not appear extraordinary when it is brought to mind that such does, in an imperfect manner, prevail among the several races of British India according to the creed they follow, be that Hindooism, Mahomedanism, or Christianity. It does also exist in Lower Burma in cases of marriage and inheritance; and, bearing in mind the welfare of England and Burma, it seems that only course of future progress in Burma is to follow the Roman example, and in a manner the example of the several States of the American Union, and principles of what is sometimes called private international law—*i.e.*, the personal law of the individual, determined by nationality or religion.

I feel that merely a suggestion of this kind is amply sufficient, and to enter into details would be out of the scope of your permission.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 7.

Fagan, Lt-Col, Bombay, Comt Dept, from duty, from Deolali.

October 8.

Macpherson, Captain, Bombay, Police, Dept, from leave, from England.

October 9.

Tuke, Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Chakrata.

Cotton, Lieut, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Muttra.

De Fabeck, Dy Surgn Genl, Madras, on station leave, from Kamptee.

Mayne, Surgeon Major, Madras, on station leave, from Raipur.

Howden, Major, King's Royal Rifles, on leave, from Chakrata.

Dewar, Lieut, King's Royal Rifles, on leave, to England, from Chakrata.

Hatch, Captain, Wilts Regt, on exchange, from Sebathee.

Lynden Bell, Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Umballa.

Foster, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—October 9.

Roe, Dy-Surgn, Genl, Madras, to rejoin, to Madras.

Walker, Lt Col, Bombay Ordnance, on inspection duty, to Poona.

Foster, Lieut, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Jhansi.

Hill, Major, Middlesex Regt, off leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 10, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places, commencing from the 15th instant and until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to companies as follows :—No. 2656 Vol. R. Joyes, to "A" Company; and No. 2657 Vol. J. M. Lopes, to "D" Company.

3. No. 1982 Vol. J. Willmer, having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, N., [illegible], W.S.W., N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " Year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Oct.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS OF TO-DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN has contributed to the *St. James's Gazette* an interesting article on the above subject. He writes :—

Speaking generally, the Russian Censor has an easy task nowadays. Formerly, not a week passed without a warning having to be promulgated against some newspaper or other. At present criticism is so quiet that the only punishments awarded since the beginning of the year have been the suspension of the *Siberian News* and *Odessa Vestnik* for a short period, and the warning recently directed against the *Grajdanin* at St. Petersburg. It would be a mistake to deduce from this that educated Russians are more satisfied with the methods of administration than they used to be. On the contrary, the discontent prevailing, above all at St. Petersburg, is as strong as ever; but for the moment it obtains no expression in print. The newspapers of the vigorous *Golos* type have completely disappeared from circulation in Russia; and with them have vanished from the public gaze also such energetic enemies of maladministration as Kraevsky, Modestoff, Nikoladze and others. On the other hand, the second and third rate newspapers of the late Emperor's reign have become the leading ones of this, and the press generally has fallen into the hands of men who treat their profession as a purely commercial one and meddle with home politics as little as possible. The principal Russian newspaper of the day, the *Novoe Vremya*, corresponding in position with our *Times*, has not been admonished by the Censor for years. The newspaper with the largest circulation, the *Novosti*, has enjoyed a similar immunity. Neither of them is owned, edited, or contributed to by men having the slightest social or political influence, nor is either of them connected in any way or supported to the slightest extent by the Government. Yet both are splendid properties, in spite of the beggarly supply of news they contain, and the atrociously inferior intellectual character of their articles. They are successful because more brilliant competitors have been crushed one after another by the State, and the public have now no alternative but to buy these two papers or others even worse in the character of their contents. The proprietors, shrewd sensible men, taboo clever editors, because clever editors cannot stand bureaucratic tyranny, imbecility, and corruption, and are bound sooner or later to get the paper into trouble. The favourite journalist, therefore, is the man of the type of the parochial-minded small shopkeeper of English towns, who publicly disavows any opinions at all, for fear of losing "custom." Editors of this description naturally choose safe mediocrities for their staff, in order to avoid the slightest *contretemps* with the Censor; and in this manner, while Russian newspapers have so far marched with the times that the sheets are larger, and contain more print than formerly, the matter proves, on inspection, to be so thin and so dull that few educated Russians can handle them without disgust.

The St. Peterburg newspapers, for the most part, appear without being previously perused by the Censor. This throws more responsibility on the editor, and contributes to the dulness because an article once published cannot be recalled; whereas no harm comes of submitting a smart bit of criticism to a Censor, since his refusal to pass it is the worst that can happen, and is accompanied by no punishment of any kind. The responsibility, in the latter case, is thrown upon the Censor. In the provinces all newspapers, except in one or two large towns have to pass through the Censor's hands before being published. Here the editor is absolutely at the mercy of the Censor, who as often as not is the police-master of the town, and finds it the safest policy to suppress everything that might by any conceivable means cause an unpleasantness with his superiors. On this account Russian newspapers in the provinces, owing to the waste of matter thus engendered and the absence of an advertising connection are invariably bad properties, and in many towns they do not exist at all. Siberia, which contain a population almost as large as Canada, possesses only two or three newspapers, beyond the Government *gazettes*. The best of these was suspended for six months the other day. The Caucasus, with a population of seven millions, does not yet possess seven daily papers; and of its local press only one paper, the *Kavkaz* of Tiflis, is known to the Russian public. The five million people of the province of Turkestan and adjoining Steppe administration are represented only by a Governmet *gazette*, the *Turkestanski Vyedomosti*; while the new Transcaspian territory possesses no newspaper at all. In general, it may be said that, excluding the three cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw, the newspaper published in Russia which are read and quoted outside the localities in which they are published may be counted on one's hand. In other words, quite 105 out of the 107 millions composing the population of the Russian Empire may be said to rub along without any press whatever.

The *Novoe Vremya* is the property of a publisher named Suvorine, who does a large retail as well as wholesale business on the Nevsky, commands a good advertising connection, and turns out a sheet which, as far as paper and print are concerned, is better than any to be found on the Continent. The contents, however, are enough to drive any English journalist distracted; the masses of type proving on examination to contain a few foreign telegrams, a couple of articles written by needy students or poor ex-officials on foreign politics, a letter or two from the provinces dealing in a verbose manner with minor topics of local interest, a feuilleton article on some safe (and usually dull) subject, and a few columns of news, from which almost everything interesting to society or the public is carefully excluded. As news is rarely published until two or three days old it is not often that a Russian newspaper spoils a man's breakfast by exciting too much attention. Evening newspapers do not exist at all. The *Novosti*, the principal rival to the *Novoe Vremya*, has thriven through absolute negation in politics, by underselling other papers and by poaching freely on their preserves. Ten years ago it was an insignificant sheet that excited universal journalistic disdain by serving up in a cheap form the news published in other newspapers the day before. However, while other news foundered during the Terror period of Nihilism, the *Novosti* forged ahead, and now enjoys the largest circulation, not because its news is any fresher than formerly, but owing to the price of the paper being a copeck less than that of the *Novoe Vremya* and other large sheets. The *Grajdanin*, recently warned, is a new addition to the daily press, not so copious as the rest in the quantity of matter it supplies to its readers, but on the whole superior in quality. While, however, the news is newer and the comment keener, the tendency to indulge in spicy personalities has been increasingly strong since the *Grajdanin*, from being a weekly review, became a daily paper; and its influence has been marred by the imputations freely made upon its management. Thanks to this evil reputation, and the anger it has excited at Court, Prince Mestchersky has failed to accomplish his aim of replacing Katkoff, and sooner or later his paper may be expected to be suppressed. As for the *Moscow Gazette*, the successor to Katkoff has abolished the barbarous type in which the paper used to be printed, and has improved both the leader and the news matter—Katkoff troubling himself very little with other contributions than his own occasional articles—thanks to which the circulation has increased, although the influence of the *Gazette* has vanished. Speaking generally, one may say that the band of able editors who conducted the Russian press during the more or less Liberal period from 1860 to 1880—openly attacking Ministers, exposing corruption, and continually getting into hot water with the Censor—have completely disappeared. Katkoff was the last of the race. Even the official press has waned. The *Rooski Invalide* no longer publishes leading articles; and the *Official Journal* has decayed into a mere gazette. The degradation of the press, in short, is so complete, that were the Czar to decree the suppression at a stroke of all the daily newspapers in Russia, few murmurs would be raised against the measure, and the public would hardly miss what they no longer read with interest.

THE *Financial News* writes :—

We have lately had to record a general improvement in the mining share market, largely increased business being naturally accompanied by a steady advance in prices. In no department, however, has the activity been more continuous, or the rise in prices more persistent, than in Indian gold shares. The altered conditions of things is due to no market rig nor to gambling among big financial houses, as in the case of copper shares, but is the result of an awakening on the part of the investing public to the fact that the Indian mines are doing something after all. It used to be predicted by the prophets of evil that there would never be enough of the precious metal extracted from the Colar properties to make a decent watch-chain; but, although until quite recently the progress made had been disappointingly slow, the actual amount of gold obtained had been something over £250,000 sterling. That may not seem a very big return; but it is to be remembered that until about a year ago the only mine making regular returns was the Mysore. Now there are six companies making regular monthly crushings, and two or three others are returning gold at less frequent intervals. For the past two months the aggregate production of gold by the Indian mines has exceeded 3,000 oz. a month, or at the rate of over 36,000oz. per annum. The prospect, indeed, is that the total yield for 1887 will be considerably greater than the whole amount produced in the previous history of the industry. The watch-chain theorists have, therefore, learned by experience the truth of the proverb that it is useless to prophesy unless one knows.

BANKS.

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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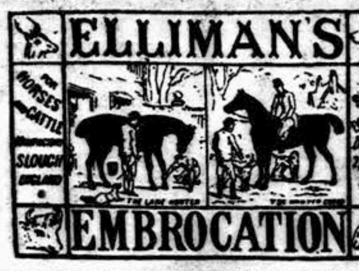

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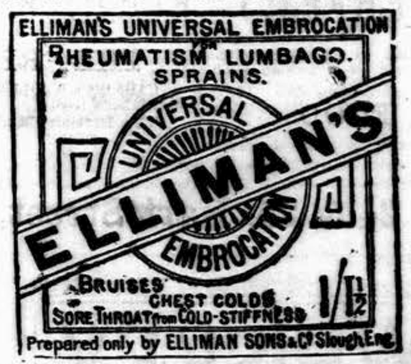
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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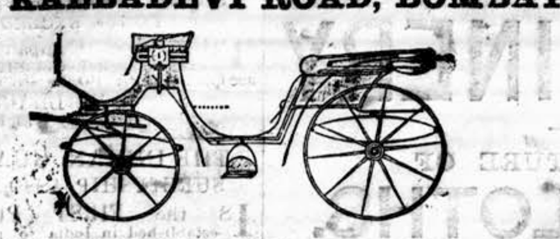
COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



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Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** **OLD**

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be ***The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*** **CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.**

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Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

ME AM SO HAPPY

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

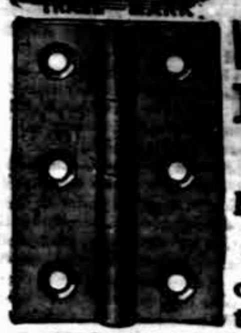
Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old)	as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL,"	*White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old)	as "OF GREAT AGE,"	*Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquite bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," [is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish] states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its p se; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

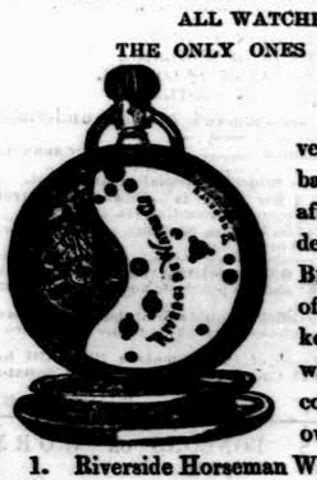
T. Henry

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.

THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.



WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.

NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horsemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Timekeeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

1.	Riverside Horseman Watch, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes, Warranty 5 Years	Rs. 20
2.	" " " in Hunter Case " " "	Rs. 23
3.	" " " in Half Hunter Case " " "	Rs. 26
4.	" " " Sterling Silver Case, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years.	Rs. 30
5.	" " " " " Hunter Case " " "	Rs. 35
6.	" " " " " Half Hunter Cases, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years...	Rs. 38
7.	The Riverside Railway Watch, as manufactured for English Railways, is in India the best and strongest of Railway Watches, ¾ plate, 6 to 10 ruby holes	Rs. 20-12, 24, 26
8.	Riverside Railway Watch in Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 35, 38, 45
9.	MACHINE-MADE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 15, 16-8, 18
10.	Key-winding Sterling Silver Lever Watches, double case......... (Ladies' and Gentlemen's Size.)	Rs. 20

☞ **Intending Buyers of really reliable Watches should send for our Illustrated Catalogue of First Class Watches before placing their orders.**

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
Practical Watchmakers, Manufacturers and Agents.
BOMBAY AND **CALCUTTA.**

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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